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A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF
MUSICAL TERMS

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RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN

FRENCH.

VOWELS :

a is pronounced like *a* in Italian, but somewhat shorter,
and is often rendered similar to the English *ă*.

à like *ah*.

e like *u* in cut.

é like *ay* in day.

è like *e* in where.

ê like *a* in German.

i or **î** like *ee* in feet. Short **ï** is the same as in English.

o as in Italian.

u like *ü* in German.

DIPHTHONGS :

ai as in bait. **ai** before *l*-final or *ll* should be rendered
as a diphthong (*ah'-ee*), but slightly separated.

aî and **ei** like *ê*.

eu, **eû**, and **oeu** like *ö* in German.

oi like *oh-ăh'*, but so slightly separated that it sounds
like one syllable.

ou and **oû** like *oo* in toot.

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eau like long *ō* without the vanish *u*.

Vowels and diphthongs are rendered nasal when followed by *n*, *m*, *nd*, *nt*, or *mt* at the end of a syllable except in the verbal ending of the third person plural.

CONSONANTS :

Consonants are pronounced the same as in English, except in the following cases :

c the same as *s* in song before *e*, *é*, *è*, *ê*, and *i*.

ch like *sz*.

g has the sound of *z* in azure when placed before *e*, *é*, *è*, *ê*, and *i*.

gn the same as in Italian.

h is often silent

j like *z* in azure.

ll when placed after *i* is usually rendered like the English *y* (as a consonant), and often prolongs the *i* (like *ee*).

n is nasal and often given the English pronunciation.

m is nasal under certain conditions.

r is rendered with somewhat of a roll.

s-final is silent.

t-final is silent.

er, **et**, **es**, **est**, **ez**, when used as final syllables, are rendered like *é*.

GENERAL RULE FOR ACCENTUATION :

Lightly accent the last syllable of a polysyllabic word, but do not give any one syllable the strong stress usual in English words.

GERMAN.

VOWELS :

Simple vowels are pronounced the same as in Italian ;
 y like *i* or *u* in German.

Vowels are modified as follows :

ä as in care, but somewhat broader.

ë as in fed.

ö has no equivalent in English.

Long ö may be rendered by placing the lips to speak
 oh, but saying *ä* instead with the position of the
 lips unchanged.

Short ö is pronounced by saying *ɛ* (as in fed) instead
 of *ä*.

ü has no equivalent in English.

Long ü may be rendered by placing the lips to say oo
 (toot), and saying *ee* (feet) instead.

Short ü is pronounced by saying *ɪ* (hit) instead of *ee*.

DIPHTHONGS :

ai and ei like long *ē* in write.

ae like *a*.

au like *ow* in how.

eu and äu like *oi* slightly separated (*ah' -i*)

CONSONANTS :

f, h, k, l, m, n, p, t, the same as in English.

b when beginning a syllable or word is pronounced as
 in English, but when ending a syllable or word it
 is rendered like *p*.

d the same as in English, except when ending a syllable
 or word ; in that case it is rendered like *t*.

iv RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF

c like *k* when placed before *a*, *o*, and *u*; like *ts* before *i*, *e*, *i*, and *a*.

g is usually hard, but also like *z* in *azure* in French and Italian words in which *g* is so rendered.

The syllables **ang**, **eng**, **ing**, **ong**, and **ung** when ending a word terminate with a *k* sound.

j like *y* (consonant).

qu like *kv*.

r is rendered either with harsh breathing or a roll.

S when beginning a syllable or word, and also before a vowel, has the sound of *s* (soft); ending a syllable or word, like sharp *s*; placed before **t** and **p**, beginning a word, most frequently like *sh*; otherwise **s** is pronounced as in English.

v like *f*.

w like *v* (between **v** and **w**).

x like *ks*.

z like *ts*.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS:

ch has no equivalent in English; beginning a syllable, or when placed after *e*, *i*, *a*, *ö*, *ü*, *ai*, *ei*, *ae*, *ae*, *eu*, and *au*, it is soft (place the tongue to pronounce *d*, but say *k* instead). **ch** is hard when placed after *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*.

chs like *x*.

sch like *sh*.

sp and **st**, see **S**.

th like *t*.

Accented syllables are rendered much the same as in English,—with a strong stress.

ITALIAN.

VOWELS :

Vowels being very open are never to be rendered as impure vowels or diphthongs. Vowels are long when ending accented syllables and short in unaccented syllables, or when occurring in accented ones terminating with a consonant.

a pronounced *ah* *ăh*, but not *ǎ*.

e like *ay* in *day*, but without the vanish *ž*, *ž*, as in *fed*; also has the sound of *a* in *care* when placed before *r*.

i has the sound of *ee* in *feet*; *î* in *hit*; when before a vowel *i* has the sound of *y* (consonant).

o like *aw* or *oh*, but without the vanish *ž*.

u like *oo* in *toot*; *u* in *full*.

CONSONANTS :

All consonants are softer than in English, the soft consonants being quite delicate.

b, d, f, l, m, n, p, qu, s, t, v, are rendered as in English.

c sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or another consonant, with the exception of *c*, as follows:—

c like *ch* in *check* before *e*, or like *ch* in *chair* before *i*.

cc is like *tch* before *e* or *i*.

g is hard when placed before *a, o, u*, or another consonant, with the exception of *l* and *n*.

gl is like *lj*, and **gn** like *ñ* in *cañon* (*kan'-yon*).

g is like a soft *j* or like *z* in *azure* when placed before *e* or *i*.

h is silent.

j sounds like *y* in *you*.

r is pronounced with a roll by placing the tip of the tongue against the hard palate.

In a doubled consonant the first syllable is prolonged.

Accented syllables are not so strongly marked as in English, but are much dwelt upon.

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

[The diacritical marks used in this vocabulary to designate the pronunciation are those in most common use by philologists, and will be readily understood by the reader.]

A. The sixth note in the natural diatonic scale. (That of C major.)

A, *It.* (áh). At, to, by, in, on, for, with.

A, *Fr.* (ă). To, with, at, on, by.

Ab, *Ger.* (äb). Off, of, from, down.

Abacus, *Lat.* (ă-bă-kŭs). An ancient instrument for dividing the intervals of the octave.

A balláta, *It.* (a bál-la-ta). In the style of a dance. See *Ballata*.

Abandon, *Fr.* (ă-bănĥ dŏnĥ). Freedom.

Abbandonársi, *It.* (ăb-băn-dŏ-năr-zē). To abandon oneself to the influence of music.

Abbandonási, *It.* (ab-băn-dŏ-nă-zē). Without restraint.

Abbelláre, *It.* (ab-běl-lă-rě). To embellish with ornaments.

Abcidiren, *Ger.* (ăb-sē-ċer-'n). A series of exercises in which the names of the notes are used instead of words.

Abbelliménto, *It.* (ab-běl-lē-măn-tŏ). An embellishment.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; a, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ī, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ; ō, *old* ; ǒ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; u, (*French*).

Abblasen, *Ger.* (äb-blä-z'n). To sound or flourish the trumpet.

Abendglocke, *Ger.* (ä-bënd-glōk-ě). Evening bell, curfew.

Abendlied, *Ger.* (ä-bënd-lēd). Evening-song.

Abendmusik, *Ger.* (ä-bënd-moo-zīk). Evening music.

Abendständchen, *Ger.* (ä-bënd-shtānd-khēn). A serenade

Abenteuerlich, *Ger.* (ä-bēn-toir-līkh). Bold, strange.

Abgehend, *Ger.* (ab-gā-hēnd). Dying away.

Abgestossen, *Ger.* (ab-ghě-shtōs-s'n). Short, detached.

Abgeleiteter akkord, *Ger.* (äb-ghě-lī-tě-tēr ak-kōrd). An inversion of a chord.

Ab initio, *Lat.* (äb ĩn-ē-shī-ō). From the commencement.

Abkürzungen, *Ger.* (äb-kurt-soong-ēn). Abbreviations.

Abnehmend, *Ger.* (ab-nā-mēnd). Softening the tone.

Abrégé, *Fr.* (ä-brā-zhā). To abridge.

Abruptio, *Lat.* (äb-rūp-shī-ō). A sudden stop.

Absatz, *Ger.* (ab-sätz). A melodic phrase.

Abschwellen, *Ger.* (äb-schvēl-l'n). Diminishing.

Abspielen, *Ger.* (äb-shpē-l'n). To perform on an instrument.

Abstimmung, *Ger.* (ab-shtīm-moongk). Discordance.

Abstossen, *Ger.* (äb-shtōs-s'n). To detach. To play staccato.

A cappella, *It.* (a káp-pāl-la). In the church or chapel style.

A cappriccio, *It.* (ä káp-prēt-shē-ō) In a capricious style.

Accarezzévole, *It.* (ak-ka-rēt-zā-vō-lě). Caressing, coaxing.

Accelerando, *It.* (ät-chěl-ā-ran-dō). Gradually growing faster.

Accent. Stress or emphasis placed on certain tones.

Accénto, *It.* (ät-chĕn-tō). Emphasis laid upon certain notes.

Accentuáre, *It.* (ät-chĕn-too-ä-rě). To accentuate.

ä, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; ä, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĩ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Acciaccato, *It.* (at-chē-ak-kā-tō). Violently.

Acciaccatúra, *It.* (at-chē-āk-kā-too-ra). The same as a short appoggiatura.

Accidental. A sharp, flat or natural not found in the signature.

Accolade, *Fr.* (āk-kō-lād). A brace connecting two or more staves.

Accompaniment. That part of a musical composition which attends the melody or theme.

Accord, *Fr.* (āk-kōr). A chord.

Accordáto, *It.* (āk-kōr-dā-tō). In tune.

Accordatúra, *It.* (āk-kōr-da-too-rá). Concord, harmony.

Accordoir, *Fr.* (āk-kōr-dwār). A tuning instrument.

Accrescendo, *It.* (āk-krě-shān-dō). Increasing.

Accrescere, *It.* (ak-krě-shā-rě). To increase.

A cinq, *Fr.* (ā sǎnĕk). For five parts.

Action. The mechanism of an organ or piano.

Ad, *Lat.* (ād). At, to.

Adágio, *It.* (a-da-jē-ō). Slow.

Adágio assai, *It.* (à-dā-jē-ō as-sā-ē). Very slow.

Adágio cantábile, *It.* (a-da-jē-ō kan-tá-bē-lā). Slow, in a singing style.

Adágio con grávita, *It.* (á-dā-jē-ō kǒn grā-vē-ta). Slow with gravity.

Adágio di móltó, *It.* (a-dā-jē-ō dē mōl-tō). Very slow.

Adágio non troppo, *It.* (a-dā-jē-ō nǒn trǒp-pō). Not too slow.

Adágio patético, *It.* (a-dā-jē-ō pa-tā-tē-kō). Slow and pathetic.

Adágio pesánte, *It.* (ā-dā-jē-ō pā-sān-tě). Slow and heavy.

Adágio poi allégro, *It.* (á-da-jē-ō pō-ē al-lā-grō). Slow, then quick.

ō, old ; ǒ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; ü, (French).

Adágio sostenúto, *It.* (a-da-jē-ō sōs-tā-noo-tō). Slow and sustained.

Adagissimo, *It.* (a-da-jēs-sē-mō). Extremely slow.

Ad captándum, *Lat.* In a light and brilliant style.

Addoloráto, *It.* (ad-dō-lō-rà-tō). Grieved.

A deux, *Fr.* (ă dűh). For two.

A deux mains, *Fr.* (ă dűh măn-h). For two hands.

A deux pianos, *Fr.* (ă dűh pē-à-nō). For two pianos.

A deux temps, *Fr.* (ă dűh tán-h). In double time.

Ad libitum, *Lat.* (ăd līb-ī-tűm). At will, at pleasure.

Ad plácitum, *Lat.* (ăd pla-cĩ-tűm). At pleasure.

A dúe, *It.* (á doo-ě). For two.

A dúe córde, *It.* (á doo-ě kőr-dě). For two strings.

A dúe córi, *It.* (á doo-ě kőr-rě). For two choirs.

A dúe stroménti, *It.* (a doo-ě strō-măn-tě). For two instruments.

A dúe vóci, *It.* (a doo-ě vō-chě). For two voices.

A dur, *Ger.* (a door). A major.

Ætrophone, *Fr.* (ē-rō-fōn). A French reed instrument.

Affábile, *It.* (af-fā-bě-lě). Gracefully, gently.

Affanáto, *It.* (af-fa-na-tō). Uneasily.

Affettúoso, *It.* (af-fět-too-ō-zō). Tender.

Affrettádo, *It.* (áf-frět-tan-dō). Hurrying, quickening the time.

Affrettóso, *It.* (af-frět-tō-zō). Quick, accelerated, hurried.

Afinár, *Sp.* (á-fē-nar). To tune musical instruments.

Agévole, *It.* (ă-jă-vō-lě). Light.

Aggiustaménte, *It.* (ad-jě-oos-ta-măn-tě). Without changing the time.

Agilité, *Fr.* (ă-zhē-lě-tā). Nimbleness.

Agilménte, *It.* (a-jěl-măn-tě). Lively, gay.

ă, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; a, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

- Agitáto**, *It* (aj-ē-ta-tō). Agitated.
- A grand chœur**, *Fr.* (kur). With full choir.
- A grand orchestre**, *Fr.* (ör-kěstr). With full orchestra.
- Agréments**, *Fr.* (ă-grā-manĥ). Embellishments.
- Aigu**, *Fr.* (ā-gü). Acute, high, shrill.
- Air**. Melody, tune.
- Air à boire**, *Fr.* (ār ā bwar). Drinking-song.
- Air chantant**, *Fr.* (ār shanĥ-tānĥ). A singing melody.
- Air rapide**, *Fr.* (ār ră-pěd). A flourish.
- Air tendre**, *Fr.* (ār tanĥ-dr). Love song.
- Air varié**, *Fr.* (ār va-rĭ-ā). Air with variations.
- Ais**, *Ger.* (ois). The note A sharp.
- Ais-dur**, *Ger.* (ois-door). A sharp major.
- Ais-moll**, *Ger.* (ois-möll). A sharp minor.
- Aise**, *Fr.* (āiz). Glad, joyful; easy, convenient.
- Akkord**, *Ger.* (ak-körd). Chord.
- Akt**, *Ger.* (akt). Act.
- Al**, *It.* (al) To the, up to the.
- A la**, *Fr.* (ă la). In the style of.
- A l'abandon**, *Fr.* (ă la-banĥ-dōnĥ). With ease.
- A la chasse**, *Fr.* (ă la shass). In the hunting style.
- A la même**, *Fr.* (ă la mām). In the same.
- A la mesure**, *Fr.* (ă la mā-zür) In time.
- A la militaire**, *Fr.* (ă la mē-lē-tār). In the military style
- Alborada**, *Sp.* (āl-bō-rā-dā). The music of a morning serenade.
- Algunó**, *It.* (ăl-koo-nō). Some, certain.
- Al fine**, *It.* (ăl fĥ-ně). To the end.
- Alla breve**, *It.* (al-lā bră-vě). Time of one breve in a measure.
- Alla caccia**, *It.* (ăl-la kat-chē-à). In the hunting style
- ō, *old*; ȳ, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ũ, *but*, u, (*French*).

- Alla cámara**, *It.* (*al-la ka-mě-ra*). In chamber music style.
- Alla cappélla**, *It.* (*al-la kap-pāl-la*). Vocal chorus without instrumental accompaniment.
- Alla diritta**, *It.* (*al-la dē-rē-ta*). In direct ascending or descending style.
- Alla márcia**, *It.* (*al-la mār-chē-à*). In marching style.
- Alla modérna**, *It.* (*al-la mō-dār-na*). In the modern style.
- Alla Morésca**, *It.* (*al-la mō-rās-kà*). In the Moorish style.
- All' anticó**, *It.* (*al-lan-tē-kō*). In the ancient style.
- Alla Palestrína**, *It.* (*al-la Pa-lēs-trē-nà*). In the style of Palestrina (ecclesiastical).
- Alla polácca**, *It.* (*al-la pō-lak-ka*). In the style of a polonaise.
- Alla quinta**, *It.* (*al-là quēn-ta*). At the interval of a fifth.
- Allargándo**, *It.* (*al-lar-gan-dō*). Growing broader. Slower and more marked.
- Alla rivérsa**, *It.* (*al-lá rē-vár-sa*). In contrary motion.
- Alla Tedésca**, *It.* (*al-lá tē-dās-ka*). In the German style.
- Alla Venezíána**, *It.* (*al-la vĕ-nā-tsē-à-na*). In the Venetian style.
- Alla zíngara**, *It.* (*al-lá tsĕn-gà-rà*). In gypsy style.
- Alla zóppa**, *It.* (*al-lá tsōp-pa*). In a halting style.
- Alle**, *Ger.* (*āl-lĕ*). All.
- Allegraménte**, *It.* (*al-lĕ-gra-mān-tĕ*). Cheerfully, gaily, lightly.
- Allegránte**, *It.* (*al-lĕ-gran-tĕ*). Joyous, mirthful.
- Allegrettino**, *It.* (*al-lĕ-grĕt-tĕ-nō*). A short allegretto. A movement slower than allegretto.
- Allegrétto**, *It.* (*al-lĕ-grāt-tō*). Lively. Faster than andante and slower than allegro.
- Allegrézza**, *It.* (*al-lĕ-grāt-ta*). Liveliness.
- ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; à, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

- Allegriſſimo**, *It.* (al-lā-grēs-sē-mō). As quick as possible.
- Allégro**, *It.* (al-lā-grō). Quick.
- Allégro agitato**, *It.* (al-lā-grō aj-ē-ta-tō). Quick and agitated.
- Allégro appassionáto**, *It.* (al-lā-grō ap-pas-sē-ō-na-tō). Passionately joyful.
- Allégro assái**, *It.* (al-lā-grō as-sa-ē). Faster than allegro.
- Allégro cómodo**, *It.* (al-lā-grō kō-mō-dō). A comfortable degree of speed.
- Allégro con brío**, *It.* (al-lā-grō kōn brē-ō). Quick, and with spirit.
- Allégro con fuóco**, *It.* (al-lā-grō kōn foo-ō-kō). Quick and fiery.
- Allégro con móto**, *It.* (al-lā-grō kōn mō-tō). Quick, with an animated and energetic movement.
- Allégro con spírito**, *It.* (al-lā-grō kōn spē-rē-tō). Quick, with energy.
- Allégro di bravúra**, *It.* (al-lā-grō dē bra-voo-rá). Quick, with dash.
- Allégro di móltto**, *It.* (al-lā-grō dē mōl-tō). With much rapidity.
- Allégro furioso**, *It.* (al-lā-grō foo-rē-ō-zō). Fast and furious.
- Allégro giústo**, *It.* (al-lā-grō joos-tō). An appropriate degree of rapidity.
- Allégro ma grazioso**, *It.* (al-lā-grō ma gra-tse-ō-zō). Quick but graceful.
- Allégro ma non présto**, *It.* (al-lā-grō má nōn prās-tō). Fast, but not too much so.
- Allégro ma non tánto**, *It.* (al-lā-grō má nōn tàn-tō). Quick but not too rapid.
- Allégro ma non tróppo**, *It.* (al-lā-grō má nōn trōp-pō). Quick, but not too rapid.

ō, old ; ǒ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but, u, (*French*).

Allégro moderáto, *It.* (al-lā-grō mōd-ě-rā-tō). Moderately fast.

Allégro móltó, *It.* (al-lā-grō mōl-tō). Very fast.

Allégro risolúto, *It.* (al-lā-grō rē-zō-loo-tō). Quick and resolute.

Allégro velóce, *It.* (al-lā-grō vē-lō-chě). Quick and swift.

Allégro viváce, *It.* (āl-lā-grō vē-vā-chě). Quick and spirited

Allégro vívo, *It.* (āl-lā-grō vē-vō). Quick and lively.

Alleggrúso, *It.* (al-lě-grōo-zě-ō). Good-humored, sprightly.

Allein, *Ger.* (āl-līn). Alone, only.

Alleinsang, *Ger.* (al-līn-sàng). A solo.

Allentáménto, *It.* (āl-lěn-tā-mān-tō). Slackening.

All 'ottáva, *It.* (āl ōt-tā-va). An octave above or below.

All 'unisóno, *It.* (āl oo-ně-zō-nō) In unison.

Al piacére, *It.* (al pē-a-chā-rě) At pleasure.

Al piu, *It.* (al pē-oo). The most.

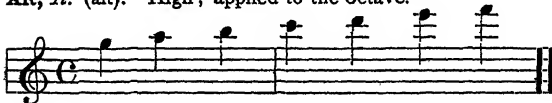
Al rigóre del témpo, *It.* (al rě-gō-rě děl tām-pō) In strict time.

Al rivérso, *It.* (al rē-vār-sō). In contrary motion.

Al segno, *It.* (āl sām-yō). To the sign ♯. See Segno.

Alt, *Ger.* (alt). Alto.

Alt, *It.* (alt). High, applied to the octave.



Alterézza, *It.* (al-tā-rěts-tsá). Loftiness, sublimity.

Altíssimo, *It.* (al-tēs-sē-mō). Octave above Alt.

Alto. The deeper of the two chief divisions of women's or boys' voices.

Altus, *Lat.* (āl-tūs). The alto or counter tenor.

Amábile, *It.* (a-ma-bē-lě). Sweet, tender, gentle.

ā, ale; ă, add; â, care; ä, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĭ, ill;

- Amarévole**, *It.* (a-ma-rā-vō-lě). Mournfully.
- Amóre**, *It.* (a-mō-rě). Love.
- Amóre, con.** Fondly, tenderly.
- Amoroso**, *It.* (a-mō-rō-zō). Loving, tender.
- Anche**, *Fr.* (anšh). Reed.
- Anche**, *It.* (an-kā). Also, likewise, too, even.
- Andacht**, *Ger.* (än-dakht). Devotion.
- Andánte**, *It.* (an-dan-tě). A moderately slow movement.
- Andante affettúoso**, *It.* (än-dan-tě af-fět-too-ō-zō). Slowly and tenderly.
- Andante cantábile**, *It.* (an-dan-tě can-ta-bě-lě). Slow, in a singing manner.
- Andante con móto**, *It.* (än-dan-tě kōn mō-tō). Slow, with movement.
- Andante grazióso**, *It.* (an-dan-tě gra-tsě-ō-zō). Slow and graceful.
- Andante largo**, *It.* (än-dan-tě lar-gō). Slow, distinct.
- Andante maestóso**, *It.* (an-dan-tě ma-ēs-iō-zo). Slow and majestic.
- Andante ma non troppo**, *It.* (än-dan-tě ma nōn trōp-pō). Slow, but not too much so.
- Andantino**, *It.* (än-dan tē-nō). Strictly meaning slower than andante, but used often in the reverse sense.
- Anfang**, *Ger.* (än-fang). Beginning.
- Anführer**, *Ger.* (an-füh-rěr). A conductor, director, leader.
- Angemessen**, *Ger.* (an-ghě-měs-s'n). Appropriate.
- Angoscióso**, *It.* (an-gōs-chē-ō-zō). Plaintively.
- Ängstlich**, *Ger.* (ängst-likh). Fearfully.
- Anhang**, *Ger.* (än-häng). Coda.
- Anima**, *It.* (an-ē-ma). Life.
- Animáto**, *It.* (än-ē-ma-tō). Animated.
- ō, *old* ; ō, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ũ, *but* ; ü, (*French*).

- Animóso**, *It.* (án-ē-mō-zō). Spirited.
- Anklang**, *Ger.* (an-klang). Harmony.
- Anlage**, *Ger.* (án-là-ghě). The plan of a composition.
- Antecedent**. The initial phrase of a melody, requiring to be followed by another called its consequent.
- Antiphone**, *Gr.* (án-tě-fō-ně). Responsive singing.
- Antithesis**. A term used to indicate the last half of a musical period, also the answer in a figure.
- Anwachsen**, *Ger.* (an-văkh-sěnd). Increasing.
- A piacere**, *It.* (à pē-â-châ-rě). At pleasure.
- A poco**, *It.* (a-pō-kō). By little.
- Appassionáto**, *It.* (ap-pās-sē-ō-nâ-tō). Impassioned.
- Appoggiatúra**, *It.* (ăp-pōd-jē-â-tōo-ră). The accented appoggiatura is a grace note placed before the real melody-note and taking the accent and part of the latter's time value. The long appoggiatura is now obsolete. The short appoggiatura is a small eighth-note or sixteenth-note having a slanting stroke through the hook, and is played as rapidly as possible.
- A quatre mains**, *Fr.* (ă kătr mănă). For four hands.
- A quatre seuls**, *Fr.* (ă kătr sŭl). For four soloists.
- A quatre voix**, *Fr.* (ă kătr vwă). For four voices.
- Arche**, *Ger.* (ăr-khě). Sounding-board of an organ.
- Arco**, *It.* (ar-kō). Bow.
- Ardito**, *It.* (ăr-dă-tō). Spirited, bold.
- Aria**, *It.* (â-rē-a). Air, melody.
- Ariétta**, *It.* (â-rē-ě-tă). A short aria.
- Ariette**, *Fr.* (â-rē-ět). A long aria.
- Arioso**, *It.* (â-rē-ō-zō). A style between the aria and recitative. In instrumental music this term has the same meaning as cantabile.

ă, ale ; ă, add ; â, care ; â, arm ; ē, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĭ, ill ;

Arpa, It (är-pà) Harp.

Arpège, Fr. (ar-pāzh). Breaking a chord.

Arpeggio, It (ar-pād-jē-ō) A broken chord.

Arsis, Gk. (ar-sīs). Up-beat.

As, Ger. (as). The note A flat.

As dur, Ger. (as door). The key of A-flat major

As moll, Ger. (as möll) The key of A-flat minor.

Assái, It. (as-sa-ē). Rather, very.

Assai piu, It. (as-sa-ē pē-oo). Much more.

Assez, Fr (äs-sā). Rather.

A tempo, It. (ā tēm-pō). In time.

A tre córde, It. (a trā kōr-dě). For three strings.

A tre vóci, It. (a trā vō-chē). For three voices.

Attacca, It. (at-tā-ká) Begin what follows without pausing.

Aufgeweckt, Ger. (owf-gā-věkht) Agitated.

Aufhalten, Ger (owf-hāl-t'n). To suspend.

Aufschwung, Ger. (owf-schvoongk) Soaring impetuosity

Auftritt, Ger. (owf-trīt). Scene

Ausdruck, Ger. (ows-drook) Expression.

Aushalten, Ger (ows-hal-t'n). To sustain.

Ausstimmen, Ger (ows-shtīm-měn) To tune thoroughly

Authentic cadence. The dominant triad followed by the tonic.

Avec, Fr. (ă-věk) With.

A vide, Fr. (ă vēd). Open.

A volonte, Fr. (ă vō-lōnĥ-tā). At will.

B. The seventh note of the natural diatonic scale The Germans call B, "H."

Bacás, Sp (ba-kās). Quick tune on the guitar

Badinage, Fr. (bād-ĭ-nazĥ) Playfulness.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but , ü, (French).

- Bagatelle**, *Fr.* (băg-à-těl'). A trifle.
- Baguette**, *Fr.* (bă-ghět) A drum-stick. A violin-stick.
- Bal**, *Fr.* (băl). Ball.
- Baldamente**, *It.* (bal-da-măn-tě). Boldly.
- Bar**. A vertical line dividing measures on the staff.
- Barytone**. The male voice intermediate between bass and tenor. Also a name given to the euphonium.
- Bass**. The lowest male voice. The lowest part of a musical composition. Also a term used in place of contra-bass.
- Bass-clef**. F-clef on the fourth line.
- Basso**, *It.* (bas-sō). A term used at times in place of bass.
- Basso cantante**, *It.* (bas-sō kan-tàn-tě). Vocal bass.
- Basso continuo**, *It.* (bas-sō kōn-tē-noo-ō). Thorough bass.
- Baton**. A stick used by conductors in beating time.
- Bauernlied**, *Ger.* (bow-ěrn-lēd). A rustic ballad.
- Beat**. The motion of the hand or foot in marking time.
- Bedeckt**, *Ger.* (bě-děkt). Stopped.
- Begleiten**, *Ger.* (bě-glī-t'n). To accompany.
- Begleitung**, *Ger.* (bě-glī-toongk). An accompaniment.
- Beispiel**, *Ger.* (bī-spěl). An example.
- Belebt**, *Ger.* (bě-lěbt). Animated.
- Bémol**, *Fr.* (bā-mōl). A term used to denote a flat (b).
- Ben**, *It.* (bān). Well; very.
- Berceuse**, *Fr.* (běr-suss). A cradle-song.
- Bes**, *Ger.* (bēs). The note B double flat.
- Bestimmt**, *Ger.* (bēs-tīmt). Decided.
- Betont**, *Ger.* (bě-tōnt). Accented.
- Bewegt**, *Ger.* (bě-vāgt). Agitated.
- Bien chanté**, *Fr.* (bēyanh chānh-tā). Molto cantabile.
- Bis**, *Lat.* (bīs). Twice.
- Bizzárrro**, *It.* (bēt-tsār-rō). Fantastical.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; ä, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Blase-instrumente, *Ger.* (*bla-zě-în-stroo-měn-tě*) Wind instruments.

Blech-instrumente, *Ger.* (*blěkh-în-stroo-měn-tě*). Brass instruments.

B mol, *Fr.* (*bā mōl*). The note B flat.

B moll, *Ger.* (*bā mōl*). The key of B-flat minor.

Bogen, *Ger.* (*bō-g'n*). Bow, slur, or tie.

Bourdonnement, *Fr.* (*boor-dōn-mōn-h*) Humming, singing.

Bourré, *Fr.* (*boor-rā*). An old dance of Spanish or French origin.

Brace. The sign } used to connect two or more staves.

Branle, *Fr.* (*brān-h-lě*). An old French dance in 4-4 time

Bratsche, *Ger.* (*bra-tsčě*). The viola.

Braut-lied, *Ger.* (*browt-lěd*). Bridal song.

Bravúra, *It.* (*bra-voō-rā*). Dash, brilliancy.

Breit, *Ger.* (*brīt*). Stately, slow.

Breve. The longest note used in modern music, it is equal to eight quarter beats or two whole notes. It is written thus:



Brillante, *It.* (*brěl-lān-tě*). Brilliant.

Brindisi, *It.* (*brēn-dě-zě*). Drinking-song.

Brío, *It.* (*brě-ō*). Spirit, fire.

Búffa, *It.* (*boof-fa*). Comic.

Buona nota, *It.* (*bwō-na nō-tā*). Accented note.

Búrla, *It.* (*boor-la*). A jest.

Burlésco, *It.* (*boor-lās-kō*). Burlesque.

C. The first note of the natural diatonic scale.

Cachúcha, *Sp.* (*ka-tchōo-tchà*). A popular Spanish dance.

ō, *old*; ō, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ŭ, *but*; ù, (*French*).

Cadence. A close, an ending.

Cadénza, It. (ka-dān-tsā). That part of a vocal or instrumental solo intended to display the technical ability of the soloist.

Caisse, Fr. (kāss). A drum.

Calándo, It. (kā-lan-dō). Decreasing.

Calcándo, It. (kāl-kan-dō). Increasing.

Calma, It. (kāl-ma). Calm.

Calóre, It. (ka-lō-rě). Warmth.

Canon. A kind of composition in which two or more parts take up in succession the same melody or subject.

Cantábile, It. (kán-ta-bē-lě). In a singing style.

Cantándo, It. (kàn-tān-dō). In a singing style.

Cantiléna, It. (kan-tī-lā-na). A ballad or popular song. In instrumental music the term is used to indicate a flowing, song-like character

Cánto, It. (kàn-tō). Song; the highest vocal or instrumental part.

Cánto clef. The C clef when placed on the first line.

Cánto cromático, It. (kan-to krō-ma-tē-kō). Singing in semitones.

Cánto férmo, It. (kan-tō fār-mō). A melody given as a subject for contrapuntal treatment.

Cánto figuráto, It. (kan-tō fē-goo ra-tō). A figured melody.

Cánto funébre, It. (kan-tō foo-nā-brě). A funeral song.

Cánto Gregoriáno, It. (kan-tō grě-gō-rě-ā-nō). The Gregorian chant.

Cánto necessário, It. (kan-tō nā-chēs-sa-rē-ō). A term which indicates the parts that are to sing through the piece.

Cánto primo, It. (kàn-to prē-mō). The first treble or soprano

ā, ale ; ă, add ; â, care ; ă, arm ; ē, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĭ, ill ;

- Cantór**, *It.* (kan-tōr). A precentor.
- Cantrice**, *It.* (kan-trē-chě). A female singer.
- Cantus**, *Lat.* (kăn-tūs). A melody.
- Canzóna**, *It.* (kan-tsō-na). Song, ballad, canzonet.
- Capelle**, *Ger.* (ka-pěl-lě). An orchestra.
- Capélla alla**, *It.* (kap-pěl-la àl-la). In church style.
- Capellmeister**, *Ger.* (ka-pěl-mīs-tě). Choir-master; conductor of an orchestra.
- Capo**, *It.* (kà-pō). Beginning or head.
- Capriccio**, *It.* (ka-prêt-chě-ō). A composition written in a capricious style.
- Carezzevóle**, *It.* (ká-rět-tsā-vǒ-lā). Soothingly.
- Carillon**, *Fr.* (ká-rē-yǒnh). Chime.
- Caríta**, *It.* (ka-rē-ta). Feeling.
- Carmen**, *Ger.* (kar-mě). A song, a tune.
- Carol**. A name given to songs of praise, joy, and exultation. Of such character are the songs which celebrate Christmas and Easter.
- Cássa**, *It.* (kas-sà). A bass drum.
- Cavatína**, *It.* (ka-va-tě-na). A short song. The term is frequently used by opera composers to indicate a vocal air of less extent than the aria, and with little or no embellishment.
- Çaxa**, *Sp.* (kax-à). A drum.
- Cédez**, *Fr.* (sā-dā). Decrescendo; also to follow the voice.
- Célere**, *It.* (chā-lě-rā). Rapid.
- Céleste**, *Fr.* (sā-lěst). Celestial, heavenly.
- Celestína**, *It.* (chā-lěs-tě-nā). An organ stop.
- Cento**. A composition formed by selections from one composer's works.
- Ces**, *Ger.* (tsěs). C b.
- ō, old; ǒ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ů, but; u, (*French*).

Cetra, *It.* (*chĕ-tra*). A small harp.

Chaconne. An instrumental composition in $\frac{3}{4}$ time and slow tempo, usually founded on a ground bass.

Chamade, *Fr.* (*sha-măd*). Signal for a parley or surrender by beat of drum.

Chamber-music. Vocal or instrumental compositions whose nature renders them more suitable for performance in a room or small hall than in halls of large dimension. Under this head are placed sonatas for one or more instruments, songs, string-quartets, etc.

Chanson, *Fr.* (*shănh-sŏnh*). A song.

Chansonnette, *Fr.* (*shănh-sŏn-nĕt*). A short song.

Chant de Noël, *Fr.* (*shanĥ dŭh nŏ-ĕl*). A Christmas carol.

Characterstucke, *Ger.* (*ka-rac-tĕr-shtuck-ĕ*). A name given to short instrumental compositions of a descriptive style.

Chef, *Fr.* (*shĕf*). Chief.

Chest-register. The lower register of the voice.

Chest tones. }
Chest voice. } The lowest register of the voice.

Chest, wind. A reservoir in an organ for holding air.

Chiáro, *It.* (*kĕ-ă-rŏ*). Clear, brilliant tone.

Chiáve, *It.* (*kĕ-a-vă*). A clef, or key.

Chevrotement, *Fr.* (*shĕ-vrŏt-mŏnh*). A tremor or shake in singing.

Choeur, *Fr.* (*kuhr*). Choir, chorus.

Chor, *Ger.* (*kŏr*). Chorus.

Choral. An early German Protestant church hymn-tune, or a hymn-tune of that style.

Chord. Two or more tones of different pitch united according to the laws of harmony.

ā, ale ; *ă, add* ; *â, care* ; *à, arm* ; *ē, eve* ; *ĕ, end* ; *ī, ice* ; *ĩ, ill* ;

Chorus. A body of singers; also a composition written for them.

Chroma, Gr. (krō-ma). The chromatic signs

Chromatic. Proceeding by semitones; also relating to those tones that are foreign to a given key.

Cinq, Fr. (sănĭk). Five.

Cinque-pace. An old dance having a five-step movement.

Cis, Ger. (tsis). C #.

Clarus, Lat. (kla-rŭs). Loud, clear, bright.

Clave, Lat (kla-vě). A key, a cleft.

Clavier, Ger. (kla-fēr). The pianoforte.

Clavis, Lat. (klā-vīs). A key, a cleft.

Clef. A character placed at the head of the staff to indicate the position of one note, and thereby that of the remaining notes.

C major. The diatonic scale, or key of C, without flats or sharps.

C minor. The diatonic scale, or key of C, with the third and sixth flattened.

C moll, Ger. (tsā mōll). The key of C minor

C natural. C without flat or sharp.

Códa, It (kō-da). A few measures added to the end of a piece of music

Códa brillante, It. (kō-da brēl-lan-tě) A brilliant termination.

Col, It. (kōll). With the.

Col basso, It. (kōl bās-sō). With the bass.

Col canto, It. (kōl kàn-tō). With the melody or voice.

Colla sinistra, It (kōl-lá sē-nēs-tra). With the left hand.

Colla vóce, It. (kōl-la vō-chě). With the voice. The accompanist to take the time from the singer.

ō, old; ǒ, odd, ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ŭ, but; u, (French).

- Coll' ottáva, It** (köl-l' òt-ta-va). To be played in octaves.
- Coloratúra, It.** (kō-lō-ra-too-ra) Runs, passages, trills, adding brilliancy to a vocal or instrumental composition
- Cóme, It.** (kō-mě). As, like.
- Cóme prima, It.** (kō-mě prě-ma) As at first.
- Cóme súpra, It.** (kō-mě sō-pra). As above.
- Cóme sta, It.** (kō-mě sta). As it stands. Perform exactly as written.
- Common time.** Double or quadruple time.
- Common turn.** A turn consisting of a principal note, the note above it, and the note below.
- Compass.** The range of notes of which any voice or instrument is capable.
- Compléssó, It** (kōm-plās-sō). A term applied to a chord which is complete.
- Compound intervals.** Those which exceed the extent of an octave.
- Con, It.** (kōn). With.
- Con abandóno, It.** (kōn a-bán-dō-nō). With passion, with ardent feeling.
- Con ánimo, It** (kōn an-ē-mō). With animation.
- Concénto, It.** (kōn-chān-tō). Concord. Harmony of voices and instruments.
- Concerted music.** Compositions written for several voices or instruments.
- Concert-master.** The leading first violinist of an orchestra.
- Concerto.** A composition of length for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment, generally in symphonic form, but with three movements.
- Concertstück, Ger.** (kōn-tsěrt-shtuk) A concert-piece.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; į, *ill*;

Concomitant sounds. Accessory sounds.

Conductor. One who drills and conducts an orchestra or chorus.

Consolánte, It. (kǒn-sō-lán-tě). Consoling.

Conterá, Sp. (kōn-tā-ra). Prelude.

Contra bass. A double bass.

Contralto. (See Alto.) In Germany the term is sometimes used to indicate the lower alto voice.

Cor, Fr. (kǒr). A horn.

Córchea, Sp. (kǒr-kā-à). A crotchet.

Córda, It. (kǒr-dà). A string.

Córno, It. (kǒr-nō). A horn.

Córo, It. (kǒ-rō). Chorus.

Counterpoint. The art of combining two or more melodies according to the laws which govern polyphonic composition.

Counter tenor. High tenor. The highest male voice.

Crescéndo, It. (krě-shǎn-dō). Increasing the volume of sound.

Crómno, It. (krōm-mō). A choral dirge

Crotchet. A quarter-note.

Cue. Music inserted in small notes just before the entrance of a voice or instrument in concerted music to suggest the entrance of that part.

Cum cántu, Lat. (kǔm kǎn-tū). With song.

D. The second note of the natural diatonic scale.

Da, It. (dà). By, for, from, of.

Da cápo, It. (da ká-pō). From the beginning.

Da cápo al fine, It. (da ká-pō àl fě-ně). From the beginning to the end.

ō, old ; ǒ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; ù, (French).

Da cápo al ségno, *It.* (da-ka-pō al sãn-yō). From the beginning to the sign :ſ:.

Da cápo senza repetizióne, *It.* (da ka-pō sãn-tsa rã-pã-tẽ-tsẽ-õ-nẽ). From the beginning without repetition.

Dagli, *It.* (dal-yẽ).

Dai, *It.* (da-ẽ).

Dal, *It.* (dál).

Dall', *It.* (dall').

Dalla, *It.* (dál-la).

Dalle, *It.* (dál-lã).

Dallo, *It.* (dal-lō).

To the, by the, from the, for the.

Dal ségno, *It.* (dal sãn-yō). From the sign :ſ: (See Segno.)

Dämpfer, *Ger.* (dãm pfër). A damper, or mute.

Da scherzo, *It.* (dã skãrt-sō). Lively, playful.

Decánto, *Lat.* (dã-kãn-tō). To sing, to chant.

Décidé, *Fr.* (dã-sẽ-dã). Decided.

Deciso, *It.* (dã-chẽ-zō). Decided, energetic.

Declamándo, *It.* (dẽk-lã-mãn-dō). In declamatory style.

Décomposé, *Fr.* (dã-kõm-põ-zã). Disconnected.

Decrescéndo, *It.* (dã-krẽ-shãn-dō). Decreasing the volume of sound.

Deficiéndo, *It.* (dã-fẽ-chẽ-ãn-dō). Dying away.

Degli, *It.* (dãl-yẽ). Of the, than the.

Degree. Any tone of a major or minor scale.

Dei, *It.* (dã-ẽ). Of the; than the.

Del', *It.* (dãl).

Dell', *It.* (dãll').

Della, *It.* (dãl-la).

Delle, *It.* (dãl-lẽ).

Dello, *It.* (dãl-lō).

Of the; than the.

ã, ale; ă, add; â, care; ä, arm; ẽ, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĭ, ill;

- Deliberáto**, *It.* (dě-lē-bā-ra-tō). Deliberate.
- Delicáto**, *It.* (děl-ē-ka-tō). In a delicate style.
- Delirio**, *It.* (dě-lē-rē-ō). Frenzy.
- Deliziosaménte**, *It.* (dě-lē-tsē-ō-za-mān-tě). Deliciously, sweetly.
- Demi**, *Fr.* (dě-mē). Half.
- Depression**. The lowering of a tone.
- Des**, *Ger.* (dēs). D \flat .
- Desidério**, *It.* (dā-sē-dā-rē-ō). Desire, longing.
- Désto**, *It.* (dās-tō). Sprightly
- Déstra**, *It.* (dās-tra). Right.
- Détaché**, *Fr.* (dā-ta-shā). Detached, staccato.
- Deux**, *Fr.* (du). Two.
- Devóto**, *It.* (dā-vō-tō). In a devotional style.
- Dextra**, *Lat.* (dēx-tra). Right.
- Di**, *It.* (dē). Of, from, to.
- Diatonic**. A term used to describe the tones of the major or minor scale.
- Di chiáro**, *It.* (dē kē-a-rō). Clearly.
- Di cólto**, *It.* (dē kōl-tō). At once.
- Difficile**, *It.* (děf-fē-chē-lě). Difficult.
- Di gála**, *It.* (dē ga-la). Merrily.
- Diluéndo**, *It.* (dē-lōo-ān-dō). Dying away.
- Diminuéndo**, *It.* (dē-mē-noo-ān-dō). Diminishing in loudness.
- Di nuóvo**, *It.* (dē noo-ō-vō). Again, anew.
- Dis**, *Ger.* (dēz). D \sharp .
- Discant**. The treble or soprano voice.
- Disinvólto**, *It.* (dēz-ēn-vōl-tō). Free, graceful.
- Distínto**, *It.* (dēs-tēn-tō). Distinct.
- Divisi**, *It.* (dē-vē-zē). Divided.
- ō, old ; ȯ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; u, (French).*

Divóto, *It.* (dē-vō-tō). Devoutly.

Do. The Italian name for C. It is also the name of the first degree of any scale.

Dólce, *It.* (dōl-chě). Sweet, soft.

Dolénte, *It.* (dō-lān-tě). Plaintive, sad.

Dolóre, *It.* (dō-lō-rě). Grief.

Doloróso, *It.* (dō-lō-rō-zō). Sorrowful.

Dominant. The fifth note in the scale.

Donner une serenade, *Fr.* (dōn-nā un sēr-ěn-ād) To serenade.

Dópo, *It.* (dō-pō). After.

Doppel, *Ger.* (dōp-p'l). Double.

Doppio, *It.* (dōp-pē-ō). Double.

Dóppio moviménto, *It.* (dōp-pē-ō mō-vē-mān-tō). Twice as fast.

Double. An obsolete term for variation.

Doucement, *Fr.* (doo-mánh). Gently, softly.

Doux, *Fr.* (doo). Gentle, soft.

Doux mais soutenu, *Fr.* (doo mā soo-tě-nū). Soft but sustained.

Drängend, *Ger.* (drān-gěnd). Hurrying, hastening.

Drei, *Ger.* (drī). Three.

Dreiklang, *Ger.* (drī-klāng). Three tones, a triad.

Dreist, *Ger.* (drīst). Bold.

Dreistigkeit, *Ger.* (drīs-tīg-kīt). Boldness.

Dreistimmig, *Ger.* (drīs-tīm-mīg). For three parts, or voices.

Drohne, *Ger.* (drō-ně). A heavy tone. A drone.

Droit (e), *Fr.* (drwā). Right.

Due, *It.* (doo-ě). Two.

Dulcet. Soft.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*, a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Dumph, *Ger.* (doomph). Of a dull, hollow sound.

Duolo, *It* (*dwō-lō*). Sadness, melancholy.

Duple. Double

Double rhythm. Rhythm of two beats to a measure.

Dur, *Ger.* (door) Major.

Durále, *It.* (*doo-ra-lě*). Harsh.

Duraménte, *It* (*doo-ra-mān-tě*). Harshly.

Durch, *Ger.* (doorkh). Through.

Durchführung, *Ger.* (*doorkh-fu-roongk*). The development of a theme.

Düster, *Ger.* (dus-těr). Gloomy.

Dux, *Lat* (dŭx). The subject or theme of a fugue.

E. The third tone in the natural diatonic scale.

E, *It* And

Ebolliménto, *It.* (*ā-bōl-lě-mān-tō*). A sudden and impassioned display of emotion.

Eccheggiánte, *It* (*ěk-kād-jě-an-tě*). Echoing, resounding.

Eclat, *Fr.* (*ā-klā*). Same as Brio.

Ed, *It* (*ād*). And.

Egalité, *Fr.* (*ā-gāl-ě-tā*). Evenness, smoothness.

Eilen, *Ger.* (*ī-l'n*) To hasten.

Eilig, *Ger* (*ī-līg*) In a hurried style.

Ein, **Eins**, *Ger* (*īn*, *īns*). One.

Einfach, *Ger* (*īn-fakh*). Simple.

Einhalten, *Ger.* (*īn-hal-t'n*). To pause.

Einleitung, *Ger* (*īn-lī-toongk*). Introduction.

Einschlafen, *Ger.* (*īn-shla-f'n*). To die away.

Eis, *Ger* (*īs*). E #

Elégante, *Fr and It* (*ěl-ā-gān-tě*). Elegant, graceful.

Elegánza, *It.* (*ěl ā-gan tsa*) Elegance

ō, *old* ; ǒ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; ü, (*French*).

Elégo, *Sp.* (él-ā-gō). Plaintive.

Eleváto, *It.* (él-ě-va-tō). Lofty, sublime.

Emérillonné, *Fr.* (ā-mā-rīl-yōn-nā) Brisk, lively.

Empâter les sons, *Fr.* (anh-pa-tā lā sōn) To produce a very smooth and suave legato.

Empfindungsvoll, *Ger* (ěmp-fīn-doongs-fōl) With emotion.

Emphatique, *Fr.* (anh-fā-tēk). Emphatic.

Emporté, *Fr.* (anh-pōr-tā). Carried away by feeling.

Empressé, *Fr.* (anh-prēs-sā). Eager, in haste

En élargissant, *Fr.* (an ā-lār-zhīs-san). Same as allargando.

Énergie, *It.* (ěn-ār-jē-à). Energy.

Énergico, *It.* (ěn-ār-jē-kō). Vigorous.

Enfási, *It* (ěn-fā-zē). Emphatic.

Enfler, *Fr* (anh-flā) To increase the tone.

Engführung, *Ger.* (ěng-fūh-roongk). The stretto in a fugue

Enharmonic. A term used to indicate a change in name, but not in pitch of any tone, interval, chord, or scale.

Thus, for example, the note C may be named B # or D bb.

Enjoué, *Fr.* (anh-zhoo-ā). Cheerful, gay.

Ensemble music. Concerted music. Music intended for more than one performer.

En serrant, *Fr.* (anh sēr-ran). Pressing.

Entr'acte, *Fr.* (anh-tr' äkt) Music intended for performance between the acts of an opera or play.

Entschlafen, *Ger.* (ěnt-shlā-fn). Diminuendo.

Entschlossen, *Ger* (ěnt-shlōs-s'n) In a determined manner.

En voz, *Sp.* (ěn vōth). In voice.

E poi, *It* (ā pō-ē). And then.

Équabile, *It.* (ě-qua-bē-lě). Equal, smooth.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; a, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* , ī, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

- Erfreulich**, *Ger.* (ěr-froi-likh). Joyful.
Ergriffen, *Ger.* (ěr-grǐf'n). Affected, stirred.
Erhaben, *Ger.* (ěr-ha-b'n). Lofty, sublime.
Ermunterung, *Ger.* (ě-moon-tě-roongk). Animation.
Ernst, *Ger.* (ěrnst). Earnest, serious, grave.
Eróico, *It.* (ě-r-ō-ī-kō). Heroic.
Erotic. Amatory. A love-song.
Erst, *Ger.* (ěrst). First.
Ersterben, *Ger.* (ěr-shǐtěr-b'n) To die away.
Erweckung, *Ger.* (ě-r-věk-oongk) Awakening, animation.
Es, *Ger.* (āz) E b.
Esátto, *It.* (ěz-āt-tō). Exact, true.
Esempio, *It.* (ěz-ām-pě-ō). Example.
Eses, *Ger.* (āz-āz). E bb.
Esitaménto, *It.* (ěz-ē-tā-mān-tō). Hesitation.
Esonáre, *It.* (ěz-ōr-na-rě). To adorn.
Espirando, *It.* (ěs-pě-rān-dō) Expiring, dying away.
Espressioné, *It.* (ěs-prās-sē-ō-ně). Expression.
Espressívo, *It.* (ěs-prās-sē-vō). Expressive.
Estinguendo, *It.* (ěs-těn-guān-dō). Dying away.
Estínto, *It.* (ěs-těn-tō). Hardly audible.
Estrinciéndo, *It.* (ěs-trěn-chē-ān-dō). Playing with decision
 ion
Estriniénda, *It.* (ěs-trē-nē-ān-da). Very legato.
Et, *Lat. and Fr.* And.
Eteinte, *Fr.* (ā-tānhǐt). Died away.
Etendre, *Fr.* (ā-tānhǐdr) To extend.
Etouffé, *Fr.* (ā-toof-fā). Stifled, muffled.
Etwas, *Ger.* (ěi-vās). Somewhat, rather.
Eutímia, *It.* (yoo-tě-mē-à). Vivacity.
Éveillé, *Fr.* (ā-vā-yā). Lively.

ō, old ; ǒ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; ü, (*French*).

Exposition. Development.

Expressif, Fr. (ěx-prěs-sěf). Expressive

F. The fourth tone in the natural diatonic scale.

Fa. The syllable used for the note F in the "fixed do" system of notation; it is also the name of the fourth degree of the diatonic scale.

Fabélla, Lat. (fă-běll-la). An interlude.

Facile, Fr (fă-sěl) and *It.* (fă-chě-lě). Easy.

Facilità, It. (fă-chě-lě-ta). } Facility.

Facilité, Fr. (fă-sě-lě-tě). }

Faible, Fr. (fă-bl) Weak.

Faire, Fr. (făr). To execute.

Falsétto, It (fă-l-sě-tō). The highest register of a voice.

Fanfare. A flourish of trumpets or a trumpet-call. The term is also used as the title of an instrumental composition composed in the style of the above

Fantastico, It. (fă-tăs-tě-kō). }

Fastástique, Fr. (fă-tăs-tě-kě). }

Fantastisch, Ger. (făn-tăs-tish). }

Fantastic. In a fantastic manner.

Farandole, Fr. (fă-răn-k-dōl). A lively dance of Southern France in 6-8 time.

Fastoso, It. (fă-s-tō-zō). Pompous.

Feier, Ger. (fě-ěr). Festival.

Feier-gesang, Ger. (fě-ěr-ghě-săngh). Festival hymn.

Feierlich, Ger. (fě-ěr-likh). Festive, solemn.

Fein, Ger. (fîn). Delicate, refined

Fermaménte, It. (făr-mă-măn-tě). With firmness.

Fermáta, It. (făr-mă-tă). A pause, hold, interruption

Férmo, It. (făr-mō). Firm, decided.

Feróce, It. (fă-rō-chě). Wild, fierce.

ă, ale; ă, add; â care; â, arm; ě, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĭ, ill;

Fervénte, It. (*fâr-vân-tě*). Fervent, passionate.

Fes, Ger (*fēs*). F^b.

Fest, Ger. (*fěst*). A festival.

Feste, Ger. (*fēs-tě*).

Festigkeit, Ger. (*fēs-tīg-kīt*). } Firmness.

Festiglich, Ger. (*fēs-tīg-līkh*). Firmly.

Festlich, Ger. (*fěst-līkh*). Solemn.

Festlichkeit, Ger. (*fěst-līkh-kīt*) Solemnity.

Feuer, Ger. (*foi-ěr*). Fire, passion.

Fiácco, It. (*fē-ak-kō*). Languishing.

Fidúcia, It. (*fē-doo-chē-a*) Boldness.

Fier, Fr. (*fī-ār*). Proud, haughty.

Fiéro, It. (*fē-ā-rō*). Wild, fierce.

Fifth. An interval containing five degrees.

Figurá, It. (*fē-goo-ra*) A motive, a group of notes.

Figurate counterpoint, It (*fē-goo-ra-tě*). Counterpoint consisting of somewhat rapid phrases or figures containing changing and passing notes.

Fin, Fr. (*făn*). End, close

Finale, It (*fē-na-lě*). Last movement of a vocal or instrumental composition; also the closing number of an act in an opera.

Fine, It (*fē-ně*). End, close.

Fino, It. (*fē-nō*). Till, up to, as far as.

Fínqui, It (*fēm-quē*). To this place.

Fióchétto, It (*fē-ō-kět-tō*). Faint, veiled.

Fioríto, It (*fē-ō-rē-tō*). Florid, embellished.

Fis, Ger (*īs*). F[#].

Fistel, Ger. (*fīs-t'l*). Feigned voice. Falsetto.

Flat. A character (*♭*) which when placed before a note lowers it a half-tone.

ō, *old* ; ǒ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ů, *but* ; u, (*French*).

- Flébile**, *It.* (*flē-bē-lě*). Mournful.
- Flessibile**, *It.* (*flēs-sē-bē-lě*). Flexible.
- Flóreo**, *Sp.* (*flō-rā-ō*). A flourish.
- Florid**. A term given to music embellished with figures, runs, etc.
- Flüchtig**, *Ger.* (*flūkh-tīg*). Lightly, hastily.
- Flutée**, *Fr.* (*flū-tā*). Soft, sweet.
- Fóco**, *It.* (*fō-kō*). Fire, ardor.
- Focósissimo**, *It.* (*fō-kō-zēs-sē-mō*). Very ardently.
- Fois**, *Fr.* (*fwä*). Time.
- Folatre**, *Fr.* (*fō-lātr*). Playful, lively.
- Fórtē**, *It.* (*fōr-tě*). Loud.
- Forte possibile**, *It.* (*fōr-tě pōs-sē-bē-lě*). As loud as possible.
- Fortézza**, *It.* (*fōr-tāt-zá*). Force.
- Fortíssimo**, *It.* (*fōr-tēs-sē-mō*). Very loud.
- Fórtzingen**, *Ger.* (*fōrt-sīng-ěn*). To continue singing.
- Fórza**, *It.* (*fōr-tsa*). Force.
- Forzándo**, *It.* (*fōr-tsān-dō*). A term used when a note or chord is to be strongly accented.
- Forzáre**, *It.* (*fōr-tsā-rě*). To strengthen.
- Fourth**. An interval containing four degrees.
- Franchézza**, *It.* (*frān-kāt-za*). Confidence, freedom.
- Fredónner**, *Fr.* (*frā-dōn-nā*). To trill, to shake.
- Frei**, *Ger.* (*frī*). Free.
- Frescaménte**, *It.* (*frēs-kā-mān-tě*). Vigorously.
- Frésco**, *It.* (*frēs-kō*). Vigorous.
- Frétta**, *It.* (*frēt-tā*). Haste, speed.
- Freude**, *Ger.* (*froy-dě*). Joy.
- Freudengesang**, *Ger.* (*froy-d'n-gě-sāngk*). Song of joy.
- Freudig**, *Ger.* (*froy-dīg*). Joyful.
- Frisch**, *Ger.* (*frīsh*). Lively, vigorous.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; à, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; ĩ, *ill* ;

- Frivolo, *It.* (*frē-vō-lō*). Frivolous, trifling.
 Fröhlich, *Ger.* (*frō-līkh*). Joyous, gay.
 Funèbre, *Fr.* (*fu-nēbr*). Funereal, mournful.
 Funf-stimmig, *Ger.* (*funf-shtīm-mīg*). For five parts..
 Fuóco, *It.* (*foo-ō-kō*) Fire, spirit.
 Fúria, *It.* (*foo-rē-a*). Fury, passion.
 Furibóndo, *It.* (*foo-rē-bōn-dō*). }
 Furióso, *It.* (*foō-rē-ō-zō*). } Furious, passionate.
 Furóre, *It.* (*foo-rō-rē*). Fury, passion, vehemence.
 Fusa, *Lat.* (*fū-sà*). A quaver.
 Fuss, *Ger.* (*foos*). Foot.

G. The fifth tone in the natural diatonic scale.
 Gagliárdo, *It.* (*gal-yē-ār-dō*). Gay, brisk.
 Gai, *Fr.* (*gā*). Lively, gay.
 Gajaménte, *It.* (*gā-yā-mān-tě*). Gaily, cheerfully.
 Galante, *Fr.* (*gā-lanh*) and *It.* (*gā-lán-tě*). Graceful.
 Galánterstyl, *Ger.* (*ga-lant-ēr-shtēl*). Free style; ideal style.
 Gamut. A scale, or staff; also an old English term for the key of G.

Ganz, *Ger.* (*gānts*). Whole, entire; also, all, very.
 Ganz langsam, *Ger.* (*gānts lang-sām*). Very slowly.
 Ganze note, *Ger.* (*gān-tsě nō-tě*) A whole note.
 Garbataménte, *It.* (*gar-bā-tā-mān-tě*) Gracefully.
 Gargántear, *Sp.* (*gar-gan-tě-ār*). To quaver; to warble.
 Gauche, *Fr.* (*gōzh*). Left.
 Gaudénte, *It.* (*ga-oo-dān-tě*). }
 Gaudióso, *It.* (*gā-oo-dē-ō-zō*). } Joyous.
 Gayménte, *Sp.* (*ghē-mān-tě*). Gaily, lively.
 G-clef. The character used to fix the position of one lined G on the staff; also called treble-clef.

ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ũ, but; ü, (*French*).

Gebróchen, *Ger.* (ghě-brō-kh'n). Broken, arpeggioed.

Gebróchene akkórde, *Ger.* (ghě-brō-kh'n ak-kōr-dě). Broken chords

Gebunden, *Ger.* (ghě-boon-d'n). Tied, legato.

Gedämpft, *Ger.* (ghě-dämpft). Muted.

Gefallen, *Ger.* (ghě-fāl'n). Pleasure, liking.

Gefällig, *Ger.* (ghě-fāl-lig). Graceful

Gefühl, *Ger.* (ghě-fühl). Emotion, expression.

Gehalten, *Ger.* (ghě-hal-t'n). Held, sustained

Gehend, *Ger.* (gā-ěnd) Andante

Gelassen, *Ger.* (ghě-las-s'n). Calm.

Gelauffig, *Ger.* (ghě-loy-fig) Fluent.

Gelaufigkeit, *Ger.* (ghě-loy-fig-kīt). Celenty, fluency, velocity.

Gemáchsam, *Ger.* (ghě-mākh-sām). } Comfortable, easy-

Gemachlich, *Ger.* (ghě-mākh-līkh) } going.

Gemählig, *Ger.* (ghě-mā-lig) By degrees.

Gemässigt, *Ger.* (ghě-mās-sigt). Moderate

Gemüth, *Ger.* (ghě-mut). Soul, feeling.

Gemüthlich, *Ger.* (ghě-mut-līkh). Expressive.

Generoso, *It.* (jā-ně-rō-zō). Noble, dignified

Gentil, *Fr.* (zhan-tēl). } Graceful.

Gentile, *It.* (jěn-tē-lě). }

Geráde táktart, *Ger.* (ghě-rá-dě tūkt-árt). Common time.

Geriesel, *Ger.* (ghě-rē-z'l). A soft, murmuring sound.

Ges, *Ger.* (ghěs). G b.

Gesáng, *Ger.* (ghě-sangk). Art of singing; song, hymn, melody, air.

Geschick, *Ger.* (ghě-shīk). Skill, dexterity.

Geschleift, *Ger.* (ghě-shlīft). Slurred, legato.

Geschwind, *Ger.* (ghě-shvīnd). Rapid, swift.

Gesteigert, *Ger.* (gě-shīz-ghert). Crescendo.

ā, ale, ă, add; â, care; a, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĩ, ill;

- Getheilt, *Ger.* (ghě-tilt) } Divided.
 Geteilte, *Ger.* (ghě-tilt). }
 Getrágen, *Ger.* (ghě-tra-g'n). } Sustained.
 Gezógen, *Ger.* (gět-zō-g'n). }
 Getrost, *Ger.* (ghě-trōst). Confidently.
 Giochévole, *It.* (jē-ō-kě-vō-lě). Playfully
 Giocolarménte, *It.* (jē-ō-kō-lar-măn-tě). Merrily.
 Giocondaménte, *It.* (jē-ō-kōn-da-măn-tě) Joyfully, gaily.
 Giocóndo, *It.* (jē-ō-kōn-dō). Gay.
 Giocóso, *It.* (jē-ō-kō-zō). Playful.
 Giója, *It.* (jē-ō-ya). Joy.
 Gioviále, *It.* (jē-ō-vě-a-lě). Jovial, cheerful.
 Gis, *Ger.* (ghis). G #.
 Giubilóso, *It.* (joo-bě-lō-zō) Jubilant.
 Giucánte, *It.* (joo-ō-kan-tě). Playful.
 Giusto, *It.* (joos-tō). Suitable, strict, (tempo-giusto), exact.
 Allegro giusto, moderately fast.
 Giustézza, *It.* (joos-tăt-sa). Precision.
 Glatt, *Ger.* (glat). Smooth, even.
 Gleich, *Ger.* (glíkh). Alike, equal.
 Gleichstimmig, *Ger.* (glíkh-shtím-mǐg). Harmonious
 Gleiten, *Ger.* (glī-t'n). To glide.
 Glissándo, *It.* (glēs-sàn-dō) Gliding.
 Glósa, *Sp.* (glō-za). A variation.
 Gorgéggio, *It.* (gōr-găd-jē-ō). A trill, a shake, in singing.
 Goût, *Fr.* (goo). Taste, style.
 Grace. An embellishment not essential to the melodic or harmonic structure of a composition. The long appoggiatura is an exception; it was written as a small (grace) note in order to evade the rule against the use of unprepared dissonances.

ō, old ; ȝ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; u, (*French*).

- Gracieux, *Fr.* (grā-sī-ŭh). } Graceful.
 Grácil, *It.* (gra-chē-lē). }
 Gradualménte, *It.* (grā-doo-al-mān-tě). } Gradually.
 Graduellement, *Fr.* (grā-dwēl-manh). }
 Grand, *Fr.* (granh). Large, great.
 Grandézza, *It.* (grān-dāt-sa). Dignity, grandeur.
 Grandioso, *It.* (grān-dē-ō-zō). Grand, majestic.
 Grán gústo, *It.* (grān goos-tō). Lofty, elevated.
 Gratióso, *It.* (grā-tē-ō-zō). Grazioso.
 Grave, *Fr.* (grāv) and *It.* (gra-vē). One of the slowest
 Tempos. A term used to denote a slow and serious
 movement.
 Gravisonánte, *It.* (gra-vē-zō-nan-tě). Loud sounding.
 Grázia, *It.* (gra-tsē-a). Grace
 Grazióso, *It.* (grā-tsē-ō-zō). Graceful.
 Greater. Major.
 Grell, *Ger.* (grēll). Shrill, acute.
 Grob, *Ger.* (grōb). Low voice, bass.
 Gross, *Ger.* (grōs). Great, grand, major.
 Gruppétto, *It.* (grüp-pā-tō). At the present time this term is
 given to the turn and various groups of grace-notes.
 Guerriéro, *It.* (gwēr-rē-ā-rō). Martial.
 Gunst, *Ger.* (goonst). Tenderness.
 Gusto, *It.* (goos-tō). Taste.

H. Ger. The note B.

Hallen, Ger. (hal-l'n). To sound, to clang.

Halt, Ger. (hält). A hold (∩).

Hárdiment, Fr. (har-dī-manh). Boldly.

Harmónieux, Fr. (hār-mō-nī-ŭh). Harmonious.

Harmónisch, Ger. (hār-mō-nīsh). Harmonic.

ā, ale; ă, add; â, care; ä, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĭ, ill;

Harmony. The art of combining tones of different pitch, and the placing in their correct position and relation of the chords so formed.

Hart, Ger. (*hart*). Hard, major.

Hart-klingend, Ger. (*hàrt-klīng-ěnd*). Harsh.

Hate, Fr. (*hât*). Haste, speed.

Haupt, Ger (*howpt*). Head, chief, principal.

Haut, Fr. (*hō*). High, acute.

Head voice. The upper register of the voice.

Héftig, Ger. (*hěf-tīg*). Passionate, violent.

Heimlich, Ger. (*hīm-līkh*). Mysterious

Heiss, Ger (*hīss*) Ardent.

Heiter, Ger. (*hī-těť*) Serene, cheerful.

Hell, Ger (*hěľ*). Clear, bright.

Hělle stimme, Ger. (*hěľ-lě štīm-mě*). A clear voice.

Heraufgehen, Ger (*hār-owf-gā'n*). To ascend.

Heroic. Grand, noble, bold.

Hervórgeshóben, Ger. (*hâr-fôr-ghě-hō-b'n*). Brought into prominence.

Hervórhé bend, Ger. (*hâr-fôr-hă-běnd*). } Bringing into prom-

Hervórtretend, Ger. (*hâr-fôr-trě-těnd*). } inence.

Hérzig, Ger. (*hěrt-zīg*). } Hearty.

Hérzlich, Ger (*hěrts-līkh*). }

Hirtlich, Ger (*hīrt-līkh*). Pastoral.

His, Ger. (*hīs*). B♯.


Hoch, Ger. (*hōkh*). High, acute.

Hochfeierlich, Ger (*hōkh-fī-ěr-līkh*). Very solemn.

Hóchmuth, Ger. (*hōhkh-moot*). Pride, dignity.

Höhe, Ger (*hō-hě*). High pitch; high register.

Hóheit, Ger. (*hō-hīt*). Dignity.

Hold. The character  placed over or under a note indi-

ō, *old*; ǒ, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ů, *but*; u, (*French*).

cating that such a note is to be prolonged beyond its time-value. The hold is also placed over a bar or double-bar indicating a pause before proceeding to the next measure or movement. It may also indicate the end of the composition.

Homophone, *Fr* The enharmonic of any tone, as f of e#, g of fx.

Homophonic. In modern music a term used for compositions in plain harmony.

Humoresque. } A title given to compositions of a humorous
Humoreske. } or fantastic style.

Húrtig, *Ger.* (*hoo-r-tig*). Quick, swift.

Hymn. A religious or sacred song, usually intended to be sung by a congregation.

Il, *It.* (*él*). The.

Ilarità, *It.* (*ē-lar-ē-tà*). Hilarity

Il piu fórte possibile, *It.* (*él pē-oo fōr-tē pōs-sē-bē-lē*). As loud as possible.

Il volteggiare, *It.* (*él vōl-tēd-jē-a-rē*). Crossing the hands in playing the piano.

Immer, *Ger.* (*īm-mēr*). Always.

Impatiénte, *It.* (*ēm-pā-tē-ān-tē*). Restless, vehement.

Imperioso, *It.* (*ēm-pā-rē ō-zō*). Haughty, lofty.

Impeto, *It.* (*ēm-pē-tō*). Impetuosity.

Impetuoso, *It.* (*ēm-pā-too-ō-zō*). Impetuous.

Imponénte, *It.* (*ēm-pō-nān-tē*). Imposing, impressive.

In, *It.* and *Ger.* Into, in

Inacutíre, *It.* (*ēn-ā-koo-tē-rē*). To make sharp.

Inbrunst, *Ger.* (*īn-broonst*). Ardor, fervor.

Inbrünstig, *Ger.* (*īn-brūns-tig*). Ardent, fervent.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; a, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

- Incalzando, *It.*** (ēn-cal-san-dō). Increasing in time and tone.
- Incantable, *Sp.*** (ēn-kan-ta-blē). Cannot be sung.
- Inconsoláto, *It.*** (ēn-kōn-sō-la-tō). Disconsolate.
- Indeciso, *It.*** (ēn-dē-chē-zō). Undecided.
- Indegnáto, *It.*** (ēn-dān-yà-to). Furiously.
- Indiferénte, *It.*** (ēn-dēf-fē-rān-tě). Indifferent, careless.
- Infernále, *It.*** (ēn-fār-nà-lě). Infernal.
- Infervoráto, *It.*** (ēn-fār-vō-ra-tō). Fervent, impassioned.
- Inflammataménte, *It.*** (ēn-fē-am-ma-tā-mān-tě). In an excited manner.
- In frétta, *It.*** (ēn frēt-tā). In haste.
- Infuriánte, *It.*** (ēn-foo-rē-ān-tě). Furious.
- Infuriáto, *It.*** (ēn-foo-rē-à-tō). Enraged.
- Ingégno, *It.*** (ēn-gān-yō). Skill, discretion.
- Inhalt, *Ger.*** (in-halt). Conception, subject matter.
- Innig, *Ger.*** (in-nīg). Fervent, intense.
- Innigkeit, *Ger.*** (in-nīg-kīt). Fervency of feeling.
- Inno, *It.*** (ēn-nō). Hymn.
- Innocénte, *It.*** (ēn-nō-chān-tě). Natural.
- Inquiéto, *It.*** (ēn-quē-ā-tō). Restless.
- Insensíble, *It.*** (ēn-sēn-sē-bē-lě). Imperceptible.
- Insisténdo, *It.*** (ēn-sēs-tān-dō). Urgently.
- Instandig, *Ger.*** (in-shlan-dīg). } Urgent.
- Instánte, *It.*** (ēn-stan-tě). }
- Instanteménte, *It.*** (ēn-stān-tě-mān-tě). Instantly.
- Instrumentation.** The art of composing, arranging, or adapting music for several instruments of various kinds. **Orchestration.**
- In témpo, *It.*** (ēn tām-pō). In time.
- Intenzionáto, *It.*** (ēn-tān-tsē-ō-na-tō). With emphasis.
- Intercaláre, *It.*** (ēn-tār-ká-la-rě). The burden of a song.
- ō, *old*; ȝ, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ũ, *but*; ù, (*French*).

- Interlude.** An instrumental strain played after the stanza of a hymn or song. An *intermezzo*.
- Intermède, Fr.** (ăn-h-têr-méd) Interlude.
- Intermezzo, It.** (ên-târ-mât-sô). A title given to instrumental compositions of various kinds, also to certain short movements in a symphony or suite; an intermediate movement.
- Interróto, It.** (ên-târ-rô-tô). Interrupted, broken.
- Interruзіóne, It.** (ên-târ-root-sê-ô-ně). Interruption.
- Interval.** The difference in pitch between two tones
- Intimo, It.** (ên-tê-mô). Heartfelt.
- Intonáre, It.** (ên-tô-na-rě). To sound the keynote.
- Intonation.** Tone production, either vocal or instrumental.
- Intonáto, It.** (ên-tô-na-tô). Set to music
- Intráda, It.** (ên-tra-da). A prelude.
- Intrépido, It.** (ên-tră-pê-dô). Bold.
- Invention.** A title given to short instrumental pieces in free contrapuntal style in which the theme or subject was developed according to the composer's pleasure.
- Ira, It.** (ê-râ). Anger, passion.
- Irataménte, It.** (ê-ra-ta-măn-tě). Angrily, passionately.
- Irresolúto, It.** (êr-râ-zô-loo-tô). Hesitating, irresolute.
- Istéssó témpo, It.** (ês-tăs-sô tām-pô). Same time. A term which indicates that the tempo of either the measure or measure-note remains the same as before, even though the time-signature is changed. It is also used to indicate a return to the former tempo after an interruption of the movement.
- Istrépito, con, It.** (ês-tră-pê-tô). With noise and bluster
- Italian mordent.** A short shake, or trill.
- I trovatóri, It.** (ê trô-va-tô-rê). The troubadours
- ă, ale; ă, add; â, care; a, arm; ẽ, eve; ẽ, end; î, ice; ȳ, ill;

Jaeger-chor, *Ger.* (*yā-ghěr-kōr*) Hunting chorus.

Jagd, *Ger.* (*yagd*). Hunting.

Jagdhorn, *Ger.* (*yagd-hörn*). Hunting horn.

Jagdstück, *Ger.* (*yagd-shtük*). Hunting-piece.

Jauchzend, *Ger.* (*yowkh-tsënd*) Shouting, joyful.

Jouer, *Fr.* (*zhoo-ā*). To play.

Jubilate. The 100th psalm.

Juguéte, *Sp.* (*hoo-yoo-ā-tě*). A carol.

Juste, *Fr.* (*zhust*). True, just, accurate.

Kádenz, *Ger.* (*ka-děnz*). Cadence.

Kámmer, *Ger.* (*kam-měr*). Chamber or small hall.

Kámmer-concért, *Ger.* (*kam-měr-kön-tsért*) Chamber concert.

Kámmer-músik, *Ger.* (*kam-měr-moo-zík*). Chamber music.

Kámmer-styl, *Ger.* (*kam-měr-shtěl*). Chamber music style.

Kánon, *Ger.* (*ka-nōn*). Canon.

Keck, *Ger.* (*kěk*). Bold.

Keckheit, *Ger.* (*kěk-hīt*). Boldness, dash.

Kehle, *Ger.* (*kā-lě*) The voice, the throat.

Kettentriller, *Ger.* (*kět-t'n-trīl-lěr*). A chain of trills.

Key. The succession of tones which form the major or minor scale

Key-note. The tonic, or first degree of a diatonic scale.

Key signature. The sharps or flats placed after the clef.

The exceptions to this definition are the keys of C major and A minor, which have no sharps or flats placed after the clef.

Kinderscenen, *Ger.* (*kīn-děr-sān-ěn*). Scenes of childhood.

Kinderstücke, *Ger.* (*kīn-děr-shtü-kě*) Compositions for children.

ō, *old* ; ō, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; u, (*French*)

Kindlich, *Ger.* (*kīnd-likh*). Childlike, with unaffected simplicity.

Kirchenmusik, *Ger.* (*kīr-kh'n-moo-zīk*). Church-music.

Klage, *Ger.* (*kla-ghě*). Lamentation

Klang, *Ger.* (*klang*). A sound or tone

Klang-saal, *Ger.* (*klang-sal*). Concert-room.

Klárheit, *Ger.* (*klar-hīt*). Clearness.

Klárlich, *Ger.* (*klār-likh*). Clearly.

Klavier, *Ger.* (*kla-fēr*). In modern usage, a pianoforte of any kind.

Klein, *Ger.* (*klīn*). Small; minor.

Klingbar, *Ger.* (*kling-bár*). Resonant.

Kómisches, *Ger.* (*kóm-īsh*). Comical.

Komponieren, *Ger.* (*kóm-pō-nā-rěn*). To compose

Kompónist, *Ger.* (*kóm-pō-nīst*). Composer.

Konzért, *Ger.* (*kōn-tsěrt*). Concert; concerto.

Konzértmeister, *Ger.* (*kōn-tsěrt-mīs-těr*). Leader, first violin.

Kopf, *Ger.* (*kōpf*). Head.

Kopfstimme, *Ger.* (*kōpf-shtīm-mě*). Head-voice.

Kraft, *Ger.* (*kraft*). Energy, force.

Kräftig, *Ger.* (*kräftīg*). Vigorous.

Kriegerisch, *Ger.* (*krē-ghēr-īsh*). Martial, warlike.

Kriegs-gesang, *Ger.* (*krēgs-ghě-sangk*). } A war-song.

Kriegs-lied, *Ger.* (*krēgs-lěd*) }

Kühn, *Ger.* (*kun*). Short.

Kunst, *Ger.* (*koonst*). Art.

Kurz, *Ger.* (*koorts*). Short.

Kürzen, *Ger.* (*kur-tsen*) To abridge.

Kurz und bestimmt, *Ger.* (*koorts oond bě-shīmt*). Short and decided.

ā, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ī, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Kurzung, *Ger.* (*kūr-tsoongk*). Abbreviation

La, *Fr. and It.* (*la*). The note A ; also the sixth degree of the diatonic scale.

La chasse, *Fr.* (*lá sháss*) Hunting style.

Lacrimoso, *It.* (*là-crē-mō-zō*). } Mournful.

Lagnevole, *It.* (*lan-yā-vō-lě*). }

La destra, *It.* (*la dās-tra*) The right hand.

Lamentabile, *It.* (*la-měn-ta-bě-lě*). }

Lamentando, *It.* (*la-měn-tàn-dō*). }

Lamentévole, *It.* (*la-měn-īd-vō-lě*) }

In a sad, lamenting style.

Lamentoso, *It.* (*là-měn-tō-zō*).

Lampons, *Fr.* (*lanh-pōnh*). Drinking songs.

Ländler, *Ger.* (*lānd-lě*). A slow waltz belonging to South Germany and Austria.

Länd-lied, *Ger.* (*lānd-lěd*). A rustic song.

Lángsam, *Ger.* (*lang-sam*). Slow.

Lángsamer, *Ger.* (*lang-sá-mě*). Slower.

Langueménte, *It.* (*lan-guě-mān-tě*). Languishingly.

Languendo, *It.* (*lān-guān-dō*). }

Languénte, *It.* (*lan-guān-tě*). }

Plaintive, languishing.

Lánguido, *It.* (*lan-guē-dō*).

Largaménte, *It.* (*lār-ga-mān-tě*). In a broad style without changing the time. [marked.]

Largándo, *It.* (*lār-gān-dō*). Somewhat slower and more

Large, *Fr.* (*lārzh*). *Sostenuto*.

Larghétto, *It.* (*lār-gāt-tō*). A movement not quite so slow as large.

Larghíssimo, *It.* (*lār-ghēs-sē-mō*). Extremely slow.

Lárgo, *It.* (*lar-gō*) Broad, slow, and stately ; the slowest tempo-mark.

ō, *old* ; ȝ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* , ŭ, *but* ; u, (*French*).

Lastimosaménte, *Sp.* (las-tē-mō-za-mān-tě) In a doleful manner.

La strétta, *It.* (lä strät-ta). A term indicating that a passage is to be played in quicker time

Läufer, *Ger.* (los-fēr). A run.

Launenstück, *Ger.* (low-něn-shtuk). A voluntary.

Launig, *Ger.* (low-nīg). In a light, gay, humorous style.

Laut, *Ger.* (lowt). Loud; a sound.

Läuten, *Ger.* (loi-t'n). To ring, to sound.

La vóce, *It.* (la vō-chě). The voice.

Lay. A melody, song, or tune.

Le, *Fr.* and *It.* (lē). The.

Lead. A cue; also the giving-out of a theme by one part.

Leader. Conductor.

Leading-note. The seventh degree of the major and harmonic minor scales

Leaning-note. Appoggiatura.

Lében, *Ger.* (lā-b'n). Life, vivacity.

Lebendig, *Ger.* (lā-běn-dīg).
Lébhaft, *Ger.* (lāb-haft). } Lively, animated

Leçon, *Fr.* (lā-sōn). A lesson, study.

Leere Saiten, *Ger.* (lār sī-t'n) Open strings.

Legábile, *It.* (lē-ga-bē-lě). Smooth.

Legándo, *It.* (lē-gan-dō). Slurring.

Legáre, *It.* (lē-ga-rě). To slur, or bind.

Legatíssimo, *It.* (lē-gà-tēs-sē-mō). Very smooth and connected.

Legáto, *It.* (lē-gä-tō). In a smooth and connected manner.

Legáto assai, *It.* (lē-ga-tō as-sa-ē). Very close and connected.

Legatúra, *It.* (lē-gä-too-ra). A tie; a syncopation.

ā, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

- Leger**, *Fr.* (lā-zhā). } Light.
Légère, *Fr.* (lā-zhâr) }
Légereté, *Fr.* (lā-zhâ-rě-tā). Agility, lightness.
Leggenda, *It.* (lěd-jān-da). A legend, a tale.
Leggerézza, *It.* (lěd-jěr-ăt-tsa) Lightness.
Leggerménte, *It.* (lěd-jěr-mān-tě). Lightly.
Leggéro, *It.* (lěd-jā-rō). With lightness.
Leggiadraménte, *It.* (lěd-jē-a-dra-mān-tě) Elegantly, gracefully.
Leggiádno, *It.* (lěd-jē-a-drō). Brisk and cheerful.
Leggieraménte, *It.* (lěd-jē-âr-à-mān-tě). }
Leggierménte, *It.* (lěd-jē-ěr-mān-tě). } Lightly.
Leggiéro, *It.* (lěd-jē-ā-rō). }
Leicht, *Ger.* (līkht). Light, brisk, easy.
Leidenschaft, *Ger.* (lī-d'n-shäft). Passion, vehemence, fervency.
Leidenschaftlich, *Ger.* (līd-ěn-shäft-līkh). Passionately.
Leise, *Ger.* (lī-zě). Soft, low.
Leitakkord, *Ger.* (līt-ak-kōrd). Leading chord, one that suggests its own resolution.
Leiter, *Ger.* (lī-těr). Scale.
Leiter-fremd, *Ger.* (lī-těr-frěmd). Accidental flats or sharps which do not belong to the key.
Leitmótiv, *Ger.* (līt-mō-tíf). Leading motive. A musical phrase used to indicate a character or an incident in an opera, oratorio, or music drama. The *leitmotiv* is also found in various pieces of program-music.
Leit-ton, *Ger.* (līt-tōn). Leading-note.
Léno, *It.* (lā-nō). Faint, feeble.
Lent, *Fr.* (lānĥ). Slow.
Lentaménte, *It.* (lěn-tā-mān-tě). Slowly.
 ô, old ; ô, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; u, (*French*).

- Lentándo**, *It.* (lěn-tan-dō). Slackening the tims.
- Lentement**, *Fr.* (lánh-t-manh) } Slowly.
- Lenteménte**, *It.* (lăn-tě-măn-tě). }
- Lenteur**, *Fr.* (lánh-tũr). } Slowness
- Lentézza**, *It.* (lěn-tăt-tsa). }
- Lentíssimo**, *It.* (lěn-tēs-sē-mō). Very slow.
- Lénto**, *It.* (lăn-tō). Slow.
- Lesser**. Minor, smaller.
- Lestaménte**, *It.* (lēs-ta-măn-tě). Briskly.
- Lestézza**, *It.* (lēs-tăt-tsa). Briskness.
- Lestíssimo**, *It.* (lēs-tēs-sē-mō). Very brisk.
- Lésto**, *It.* (lēs-tō). Lively, brisk.
- Letterále**, *It.* (lět-tě-rà-lě). Literal.
- Letteralménte**, *It.* (lět-těr-ăl-măn-tě). Literally.
- Levézza**, *It.* (lě-văt-tsa). Lightness, levity.
- Liaison**, *Fr.* (lē ā-zōnh). A tie.
- Liberaménte**, *It.* (lē-bě-rā-măn-tě). } Freely, easily.
- Librement**, *Fr.* (lēbr-manh). }
- Líbero**, *It.* (lē-bě-rō). Free, unrestrained.
- Lié**, *Fr.* (lē-ā). Tied, legato.
- Liebeslied**, *Ger.* (lē-bēs-lěd). Love-song.
- Lieblich**, *Ger.* (lēb-líkh). Sweet, lovely, charming.
- Lié**, coulant, *Fr.* (lē-ā koo-lanh). Slurred, flowing.
- Lied**, *Ger.* (lēd). Song.
- Liedchen**, *Ger.* (lēd-kh'n). A short song.
- Lieder-buch**, *Ger.* (lē-děr-bookh). Song-book.
- Lieder-dichter**, *Ger.* (lē-děr-díkh-těr). Song-writer.
- Lieder-kreis**, *Ger.* (lē-děr-kris). A series of songs.
- Lieder ohne Worte**, *Ger.* (lē-děr ō-ně vōr-tě). Songs without words.
- Lieder-spiel**, *Ger.* (lē-děr-shpēl). An operetta.

ā, ale ; ă, add ; â, care ; â, arm ; ē, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĭ, ill ;

Lieder täfler, *Ger.* (*lě-děř tǎ-flěř*). Glee-singers.

Ligáto, *It.* (*lě-ga-tō*) Legato.

Ligature. A group of notes to be sung to one syllable, in one breath, or phrased legato. Also a tie or syncopation

Linke Hand, *Ger.* (*lĭn-kě hǎnd*). Left hand.

Lirico, *It.* (*lě-rě-kō*). Lyric.

Liscio, *It.* (*lě-shě-ō*). Smooth.

L'istéssó témpo, *It.* (*l'ěs-tǎs-sō tǎm-pō*). In the same time as the previous movement.

Lo, *It.* (*lō*). The.

Lob-gesang, *Ger.* (*lōb-ghě-zangě*). Hymn of praise

Loco, *It.* (*lō-kō*). Place. Occurring after *8va* the term indicates that the notes are to be performed as written.

Lontáno, *It.* (*lōn-ta-nō*). Distant.

Loud pedal. Damper-pedal.

Lourd, *Fr.* (*loor*). Heavy.

Louré, *Fr.* (*loo-rǎ*). Slurred, legato, non staccato.

Luctuosaménte, *Sp.* (*look-too-ō-za-mǎn-tě*). Mournfully.

Lugubre, *Fr.* (*lu-gu-bruh*) and *It.* (*loo-goo-brě*). Mournful

Lúnga, *It.* (*loon-ga*). Long. When placed above or beneath a hold it signifies that the hold is to be greatly prolonged.

Lúnga pausa, *It.* (*loon-gǎ pa-oo-zǎ*). A long pause

Luógo, *It.* (*loo-ō-gō*). Loco.

Lusingándo, *It.* (*loo-zěn-gan-dō*). } Coaxing.

Lusingánte, *It.* (*loo-zěn-gan-tě*). } Coaxing.

Lusinghévole, *It.* (*loo-zěn-gǎ-vō-lě*). } Coaxingly.

Lusinghevolménte, *It.* (*loo-zěn-gǎ-vōl-mǎn-tě*) } Coaxingly.

Lusinghiére, *It.* (*loo-zěn-ghě-ǎ-rě*). } Coaxing.

Lusinghiéro, *It.* (*loo-zěn-ghě-ǎ-rō*) } Coaxing.

ō, old ; *ǒ*, odd ; *ô*, done ; *oo*, moon ; *ū*, lute ; *ű*, but , *ü*, (*French*).

Lustig, *Ger.* (*loos-tīg*). Merry, gay
Lustlied, *Ger.* (*loost-lēd*) A merry song.
Luttóso, *It.* (*loot-tō-zō*). Mournful.
Luttuosáménte, *It.* (*loot-too-ō-za-mān-tě*). Mournfully.
Lyrisch, *Ger.* (*līr-īsh*). Lyric.

Ma, *It.* (*mà*). But.

Madrigal. A vocal composition.

Maesa. A mass.

Maestà, *It.* (*mā-ēs-tà*)

Maestáde, *It.* (*mā-ēs-ta-dě*) } Majesty, dignity

Maestáte, *It.* (*ma-ēs-ta-tě*) }

Maestévole, *It.* (*ma-ēs-tā-vō-lě*). Majestic.

Maestevolissimo, *It.* (*ma-ēs-tā-vō-lēs-sē-mō*). Very majestic.

Maestevolménte, *It.* (*mā-ēs-tā-vōl-mān-tě*) } Majestically ;

Maestosáménte, *It.* (*ma-ēs-tō-za-mān-tě*). } with dignity

Maestóso, *It.* (*ma-ēs-tō-zō*). Majestic, stately, dignified

Maestrále, *It.* (*mā-ēs-tra-lě*). The stietto of a fugue when it is in canon form

Maestro, *It.* (*ma-ēs-trō*). Master, professor.

Maggioláta, *It.* (*mad-jē-ō-la-tā*). A May song

Maggióre, *It.* (*mad-jē-ō-rě*). Major, greater.

Magiscóro, *It.* (*ma-jēs-kō-rō*) The head of a choir.

Main, *Fr.* (*mānh*). Hand.

Main droit, *Fr.* (*mānh drwa*). Right hand.

Main gauche, *Fr.* (*mānh gōsh*) Left hand.

Máitre, *Fr.* (*mātr*). Master.

Majestät, *Ger.* (*ma-zhēs-tāt*). Majesty.

Majestätisch, *Ger.* (*ma-zhēs-tā-tīsh*). Majestic.

Majeur, *Fr.* (*mā-zhūr*). Major.

ā, *ale* ; ä, *add* ; â, *care* ; à, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; į, *ill* ;

Major. Greater.

Major bob. A full peal upon eight bells

Major chord. A chord having a major third and perfect fifth.

Major key. A key founded on the major scale.

Major scale. That form of the diatonic scale in which the half-tones or steps occur between the third and fourth, also the seventh and eighth, degrees, all other intervals being whole tones.

Major third. An interval containing three degrees and two whole tones



Major tonic. A major scale.

Mal, Ger. (mal). Time

Malancónia, It. (ma-lan-kō-nē-a).

Malencónia, It. (ma-lēn-kō-nē-a).

Malencónico, It. (ma-lēn-kō-nē-kō)

Malincólia, It. (ma-lēn-kō-lē-a).

Malincólico, It. (mā-lēn-kō-lē-kō).

Malincónia, It. (mā-lēn-kō-nē-a).

} Melancholy.

Malinconicaménte, It. (ma-lēn-kō-nē-kā-mān-tě)

Malincónico, It. (ma-lēn-kō-nē-kō)

Malinconióso, It. (ma-lēn-kō-nē-ō zō)

Malinconóso, It. (ma-lēn-kō-nē-zō).

} In a
melan-
choly
style

Mama, It. (mā-ma). A term indicating the right hand in drum music.

Mánca, It. (man-ka). The left.

Mancádo, It. (man-kan-dō) Dying away.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, noon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; u, (French).

Mandóla, *It.* (màn-dō-la). A mandolin, or cithern.

Mandoline. A kind of guitar.

Mandora. }
Mandore. } A small kind of lute or guitar

Mánica, *It.* (ma-nē-ka). Fingering.

Maniera, *It.* (mā-nē-ā-rā). Manner, method, style.

Manière, *Fr.* (mān-ē-ār). Manner.

Manieren, *Ger.* (ma-nē-r'n). Embellishments, graces.

Männerchor, *Ger.* (mān-nēr-kōr). A male chorus; also the name of a composition for such a chorus.

Männergesangverein, *Ger.* (mān-nēr-ghē zang-fē-rin). A male vocal society.

Máno, *It.* (ma-nō). Hand.

Máno Dritta, *It.* (mā-nō drēt-ta). Right hand

Máno Sinistra, *It.* (ma-nō sē-nēs-trā). Left hand.

Manual. The keyboard of an organ.

Marcádo, *It.* (mar-kān-dō). } These terms indicate that the
Marcáto, *It.* (mār-kā-tō). } music is to be performed with
 } distinctness and emphasis.

Marcatéssimo, *It.* (mār-kā-tās-sē-mō). Very much marked or accented.

Marcáto il póllice, *It.* (mār-ka-tō ēl pōl-lē-chě). Mark or accent strongly the note played by the thumb.

Marche, *Fr.* (mārsh).

Márcia, *It.* (mār-chē-a). } A march.

Marsch, *Ger.* (mārsh). }

Marciále, *It.* (mār-chē-à-lě) Martial.

Marióna, *Sp.* (mā-rē-ō-nà). A Spanish dance.

Markiert, *Ger.* (mār-kērt). Accented, marked.

Markiren, *Ger.* (mar-kē-r'n). To mark, to accent.

Marqué, *Fr.* (mār-kā). Marked, accented.

ā, ale; ă, add; â, care; a, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĩ, ill;

- Marquer**, *Fr.* (mar-kā). To mark, to accent.
- Marseillaise**, *Fr.* (mar-sāl-yāz). The Marseilles hymn; the national anthem of France.
- Martelé**, *Fr.* (mar-tě lā)
- Martelläre**, *It* (mar-těl-lā-rě). } Hammered. Strongly ac-
- Martelláto**, *It* (mar-těl-la-tō). } cented.
- Marziále**, *It.* (mar-tsē-a-lě). Martial, warlike.
- Mascheráta**, *It.* (ma-skě-rà-ta). Masquerade.
- Mass**, *Ger.* (mäss). Measure, time.
- Mässig**, *Ger.* (mās-sīg). Measured, moderate.
- Mássima**, *It.* (mas-sē-ma). A semibreve.
- Matináta**, *It* (ma-tē-nā-ta) A morning serenade.
- Mattutino delle tenebre**, *It.* (mat-too-ĩē-nō dāl-lě tě-nā-brě).
The service of the Tenebræ.
- Maul-trommel**, *Ger.* (mowl-trōm-měl). A Jew's harp.
- Mazurka**, *Ger.* (ma-tsoor-kà). A Polish dance of lively character, in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ time, with a peculiar rhythm.
- Measure**. The space between two bars. A metrical unit of fixed time-value having a regular accent, and forming the smallest metrical subdivision of a composition.
- Medésimo**, *It* (mě-dā-zē-mō). The same.
- Mediant**, *Lat.* (mā-dĩ-ánt). } The third degree of the dia-
- Médiante**, *Fr.* (mā-dĩ-anht). } tonic scale.
- Medius**, *Lat.* (mā-dĩ-ūs). The tenor part.
- Mehr**, *Ger.* (mār). More.
- Mehr-stimmig**, *Ger.* (mār-shtīm-mīg). For several voices.
- Mehr stimmiger gesang**, *Ger.* (mār shtīm-mĩ-ghěrh ghě-zangě)
A glee or part song.
- Meister**, *Ger.* (mīs-těi). Master.
- Meister-sänger**, *Ger* (mīs-těr-sāng-ěr). Master singer minstrel.
- ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; ù, (*French*).

Meister-stück, *Ger.* (*mīst-ēr-shtuk*) Masterpiece.

Melancólia, *It.* (*mā-lan-kō-lē-a*). }

Mélanchole, *Fr.* (*mā-lān-kō-lē*). } Melancholy.

Mélange, *Fr.* (*mā-lanzh*). A medley.

Melisma, *Gk.* (*mě-līs-ma*). A melodic ornament or embellishment.

Melismatic. Ornamented, embellished.

Melóde, *It.* (*mā-lō-dě*). }

Melódia, *It.* (*mā-lō-dē-a*). } Melody.

Mélo die, *Fr.* (*mā-lō-dē*) }

Melodeon. A kind of small reed organ.

Melódico, *It.* (*mā-lō-dē-kō*). Cantando.

Melody. A succession of any number of single notes.

Sometimes used to denote the tune or air of a composition as separate from the bass or accompaniment.

Melologue. A combination of recitative and music.

Melopéa, *It.* (*mā-lō-pē-a*). Music in general, words and music combined.

Melopomenos, *Gr.* (*měl-ō-pōm-ě nōs*). Vocal melody.

Melos, *Gk.* (*mā-lōs*) Melody.

Même, *Fr.* (*mām*) The same.

Mén allégro, *It.* (*mān àl-lā-grō*). Less quick.

Ménestrel, *Fr.* (*mā-nēs-trél*). Minstrel.

Méno, *It.* (*mā-nō*). Less.

Méno forte, *It.* (*mā-nō fōr-tě*). Less loud

Menschen stimme, *Ger.* (*měn-sh'n shtim-mě*). Human voice.

Mén vivo, *It.* (*men vē-vō*). Less spirit.

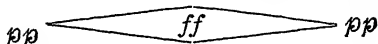
Mescolanza, *It.* (*mēs-kō-lan-tsa*). A medley.

Méssa, *It.* (*mās-sa*). }

Messe, *Ger.* (*mēs-sě*) and *Fr.* (*māss*). } Mass.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Méssa di vóce, *It.* (*mās-sa dē vō-chě*). The crescendo and diminuendo of the voice on a sustained note; thus



Mestizia, *It.* (*mēs-tē-tse-a*). Sadness.

Mestaménte, *It.* (*mēs-ta-mān-tě*). Plaintively.

Méstō, *It.* (*mās-tō*).

Mestóso, *It.* (*mēs-tō-zō*) } Sad.

Mésure, *Fr.* (*mā-zur*). Measure.

Metal, *Sp.* (*mā-tal*). Strength; compass of the voice.

Metálo, *It.* (*mā-tal-lō*). A ringing quality of voice.

Meter, *metre*. The rhythmic element of music, the symmetrical grouping of musical rhythms; the construction and pulsation of the phrase in music.

Mézza vóce, *It.* (*māt-tsa vō-chě*). Half power; half voice.

Mézso, *It.* (*māt-tsō*). Half.

Mézso fórte, *It.* (*māt-tsō fōr-tě*). Half as loud as forte.

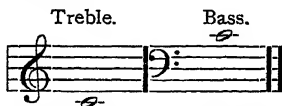
Mézso lígato, *It.* (*māt-tsō lē-ga-tō*). A variety of pianoforte touch requiring a forcible stroke rather than a sudden return of the finger.

Mézso piano, *It.* (*māt-tsō pē-a-nō*). Not so loud as mezza forte, and not so soft as piano.

Mézso sopráno, *It.* (*māt-tsō sō-prà-nō*). The female voice between soprano and alto.

Mi. Name of the note E in France, Italy, etc. Third degree of the diatonic scale.

Middle C. One lined C.



ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ũ, but; u, (*French*).

Middle voices. Tenor and alto voices.

Mi dièse, Fr. (mē dī-āz). E[#].

Mignon, Fr. (mēn-yōnĥ). Favorite.

Militairement, Fr. (mīl-ē-tār-manĥ) } In military style.

Militarménte, It (mē-lē-tār-mān-tě). }

Militar musik, Ger. (mē-lē-tar moo-sĭk). Military music.

Minaccévole, It (mē-nāt-chĕ-vō-lě).

Minaccevolménte, It. (mē-nat-chĕ-vōl-mān-tě).

Minacciando, It (mē-nat-chĕ-an-dō).

Minacciosaménte, It (mē-nāt-chĕ-ō-za-mān-tě).

Minaccióso, It (mē-nat-che-ō-zō)

Minder, Ger. (mĭn-dĕr). Minor, less.

Mineur, Fr (mĭ-nŭr). Minor.

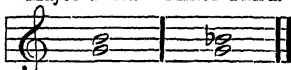
Minim. A half note.

Minor. Smaller.

Minor chord. A chord having a minor third and perfect fifth.

Minor interval. A minor interval contains one half-tone less than a major; thus;

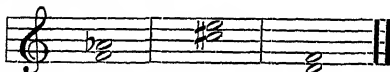
Major Third Minor Third.



Minor key. A key founded on the minor scale.

Minor scale. That form of the diatonic scale in which the first and third degrees form a minor third.

Minor third. An interval containing three degrees and one whole tone and a half.



ā, ale ; ä, add ; â, care ; a, arm ; ē, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĩ, ill ;

Minue, Sp. (*mē-noo-ā*). A minuet.

Minuet. The name of a slow, stately dance, said to have been invented in France about the middle of the 17th century.

Minuétto, It. (*mē-noo-āt-tō*). A minuet.

Misch-Masch (*mīsh-mash*). A medley.

Misshällig, Ger. (*mīss-hāl-līg*). Discordant.

Missklang, Ger. (*mīss-klāngk*). Dissonance.

Misteriosaménte, It. (*mēs-târ-ē-ō-za-mān-tě*). Mysteriously.

Misterioso, It. (*mēs-târ-ē-ō-zō*). Mysterious.

Misúra, It. (*mē-soo-rä*). A measure.

Misuráto, It. (*mē-soo-rä-tō*). Measured in exact time.

Mit, Ger. (*mīt*). With.

Mittelkadenz, Ger. (*mīt-t'l-kä dēnts*). A half cadence.

Mittelstimme, Ger. (*mīt-t'l-shtīm-mě*). An inner part or voice.

Móbile, It. (*mō-bē-lě*). With easy movement.

Mode. Key.

Modéré, Fr. (*mō-dā-rä*). Moderato.

Moderáto, It. (*mōd-ě-rä-tō*). Moderate degree of speed.

Modérna, (mō-dār-nä). } It. Modern.
Modérno, (mō-dār-nō). }

Modinha, (mō-dēn-a). A Portuguese song.

Módo, It. (*mō-dō*). Mode; style.

Modulation. Passing from one key to another.

Moduliren, Ger. (*mō-doo-lē-r'n*). To modulate.

Modulo, Lat. (*mō-dū-lō*). To modulate, to compose.

Moll, Ger. (*möll*). Minor.

Moll akkord, Ger. (*möl äk-körd*). Minor chord.

Moll dreiklang, Ger. (*möl drī-klāngk*). Minor triad.

Moll tonart, Ger. (*möl tōn-ärt*). Minor key.

Moll tonleiter, Ger. (*möl tōn-lē-těr*). Minor scale.

ō, old; ǒ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ů, but; ù, (French).

Molleménte, *It.* (mōl-lè-mĕn-tě). Softly, gently.

Moltisonánte, *It.* (mōl-tě-zō-nan-tě). Resounding.

Mólto, *It.* (mōl-tō). Much, very.

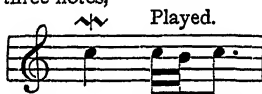
Momentum, *Lat.* (mō-mĕn-tŭm). A quaver rest.

Monodic. For one voice.

Monody, *Ger.* and *Fr.* **Monodie** (mŏn-ō-dē), *It.* **Monodia** (mō-nō-dē-a). Music in which the melody is confined to a single part; sometimes called the Homophonic Style

Monophonic. In one part only.

Mordent. A grace performed by rapidly alternating a written note with the note on the next degree below. There are two kinds, the simple or short mordent (♯) which consists of three notes,



and the long mordent (♯) in which the lower note appears twice or oftener.



The Praller or inverted mordent consists of a written note followed by the note on the next degree above played in the same manner as the mordent. It has the sign of the mordent but without the cross-stroke (♯). A nearly obsolete mordent sign is, ♦♦, the inverted mordent ♦♦.

N.B. Some writers have used these terms in the opposite sense, giving the mordent an upper auxiliary note

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; â, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

- Morendo**, *It.* (mō-rān-dō) Dying away.
- Mormorando**, *It.* (mōr-mō-rān-dō). Very soft, subdued tone.
- Mósso**, *It.* (mōs-sō). Moved.
- Motet**. A sacred composition of the anthem style.
- Motif**, *Fr.* (mō-tēf). A motive.
- Motive**. A short phrase or figure
- Móto**, *It.* (mō-tō). Motion.
- Motteggiando**, *It.* (mōt-tād-jē-an-dō). Bantering.
- Muance**, *Fr.* (mu-ānhs). A change or variation of notes.
- Munter**, *Ger.* (moon-tēr). Lively.
- Munterkeit**, *Ger.* (moon-tēr-kīt). Vivacity.
- Musica**, *Lat.* (mū-sī-kà), and *It.* (moo-zē-ka). } Music
- Musik**, *Ger.* (moo-zīk). }
- Múta**, *It.* (moo-ta) Change. A term much used in orchestral scores, meaning that the performer is to change the pitch or key of his instrument.
- Mute**. A contrivance used to deaden the tone of an instrument.
- Muth**, *Ger.* (moot). Spirit.
- Muthig**, *Ger.* (moo-tīg). Spirited, bold.
- Muthwillig**, *Ger.* (moot-vīl-līg). Mischievous, lively.
- Mutiren**, *Ger.* (moo-tē-r'n) To change the voice.
- Nach**, *Ger.* (nākh). After, according to, at.
- Nachahmung**, *Ger.* (nāk-ā-moongk). Imitation.
- Nach belieben**, *Ger.* (nākh bē-lē-b'n). At pleasure
- Nach dem tact spielen**, *Ger.* (nākh dēm takt shpē-l'n). To play in time.
- Nach-druck**, *Ger.* (nākh-drook). Accent, emphasis
- Nachdrücklich**, *Ger.* (nākh-drūk-līkh). } Emphatic, forcible.
- Nachdrucksam**, *Ger.* (nākh-drūk-sām). }
- ō, old ; ȝ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ü, (French).

Nachfolge, *Ger.* (*nakh-föl-ghě*). Following after, succession.

Nach-hall, *Ger.* (*nakh-hall*). Reverberation, echo.

Nachklang, *Ger.* (*nakh-klangk*). Echo

Nachklingen, *Ger.* (*nakh-klīng-ěn*). To echo, to resound.

Nachlassend, *Ger.* (*nakh-lās-sěnd*). Slackening.

Nachschallen, *Ger.* (*nakh-shāl-l'n*). To echo.

Nachschlag, *Ger.* (*nakh-shlag*). An after beat.

Nachsingen, *Ger.* (*nakh-sīng-ěn*). To sing after.

Nachspiel, *Ger.* (*nakh-shpēl*). A postlude.

Nächstverwandte tōne, *Ger.* (*nakhst-fēr-vānd-tě tō-ně*). The nearest related keys.

Nachtigall, *Ger.* (*nakh-tī-gall*). Nightingale.

Nacht-musik, *Ger.* (*nakht-moo-zīk*). Night-music; a serenade.

Nachtstandchen, *Ger.* (*nakht-shtānd-kh'n*). A serenade.

Nacht-stück, *Ger.* (*nakht-shtük*). Night piece; a nocturne

Nach und nach, *Ger.* (*nakh oond nakh*). By degrees.

Naif, *Fr.* (*nä-ěf*).

Naïve, *Fr.* (*nä-ěv*). } Naïve; unaffected.

Naïv, *Fr.* (*nä-ěf*). }

Narránte, *It.* (*nār-rān-tě*). In narrative style.

Natur, *Ger.* (*na-toor*). Natural.

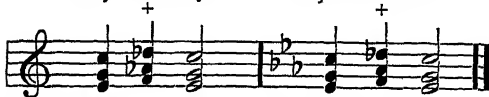
Natural. The sign ♮.

Naturále, *It.* (*nā-too-rā-lě*). Unaffected, natural.

Neapolitan Sixth. A major chord founded on the flat supertonic of any key.

• Key of C Major

• Key of C Minor.



ā, ale; ă, add; â, care; à, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ě, ill;

Neben-note, *Ger* (*nā-b'n-nō-tě*). Auxiliary note.

Necessário, *It.* (*nā-chēs-sa-rē-ō*). A term indicating that the passage referred to must not be omitted.

Negligénte, *It.* (*nāl-yē-jān-tě*).

Negli, *It.* (*nāl-yē*).

Nei, *It.* (*nā-ē*).

Nel, *It.* (*nāl*).

Nell', *It.* (*nāl'*).

Nella, *It.* (*nāl-la*).

Nelle, *It.* (*nāl-lě*).

Nello, *It.* (*nāl-lō*).

} In the.

Nello stesso tempo, *It.* (*nāl-lō stēs-sō tām-pō*). In the same time.

Nel stilo antigo, *It.* (*nāl stē-lō an-tē-kō*). In the ancient style.

Nel tempo, *It.* (*nāl tām-pō*). In time, in the previous time.

Net, *Fr.* (*nā*).

Nett, *Ger.* (*nět*).

Nettaménte, *It.* (*nět-ta-mān-tě*).

Nette, *Fr.* (*nět*).

} Neatly, clearly.

Netteté, *Fr.* (*nět-tā*).

Nettheit, *Ger.* (*nět-hīt*).

Nettigkeit, *Ger.* (*nět-tīg-kīt*).

} Neatness, plainness, clearness.

Nétto, *It.* (*nāt-tō*). Neat, quick, clear.

Nicht, *Ger.* (*nīkht*) Not.

Nicht zu geschwind, *Ger.* (*nīkht tsoo ghě-shvīnd*) Not too quick.

Nóbile, *It.* (*nō-bē-lě*). Noble.

Nobilménte, *It.* (*nō-bēl-mān-tě*).

Noblement, *Fr.* (*nō-bl-manh*).

Noch, *Ger.* (*nōkh*). Still, yet.

} Nobly, grandly.

ō, *old*; ō, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ů, *but*; ü, (*French*).

Noël, *Fr.* (nō-ěł). A carol sung usually on the day before Christmas or on Christmas eve in the southern part of France.

Non, *It.* (nōn). Not.

Nonet,

Nonett, *Ger.* (nō-nět).

Nonétto, *It.* (nō-nā-tō).

} A composition for nine voices or instruments

Nonuplet. A group of nine notes of the same time-value, performed in the time proper to six or (more generally) eight of the same kind belonging to the regular rhythm

Nota, *Lat. and It.* (nō-ta). A note.

Nota buóna, *It.* (nō-ta boo-ō-na). An accented note.

Notation. The art of expressing musical tones or ideas by means of written characters.

Note. The character used to represent a musical tone and its time value.

Nuance, *Fr.* (nu-an/s). A term referring to the "shading" of vocal or instrumental music; the change of time force, and expression indicated by the composer or introduced by the performer.

Nuóva, *It.* (noo-ō-va).

Nuóvo, *It.* (noo-ō-vō).

} New.

O, *It.* Or.

Obbligáti, *It.* (ōb-blē-ga-tě).

Obbligáto, *It.* (ōb-blē-gā-tō).

} Indispensable: applied to a temporary solo in an orchestral work.

Ober, *Ger.* (ō-běr). Upper, over, higher.

Ober-manual, *Ger.* (ō-běr ma-noo-āl). The upper manual.

Ober-stimme, *Ger.* (ō-běr shtīm-mě).

Ober-theil, *Ger.* (ō-běr-tīl).

} The upper part.

Obertura, *Sp.* (ō-běr-too-ra) Overture.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; ä, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Ober-werk, *Ger.* (ō-běr-vârk) The upper manual.

Obligat, *Ger.* (ōb-lī-gat). } **Obbligato**.

Obligé, *Fr.* (ōb-lē-zhā). }

Oblique motion. When one part moves, while the other remains stationary.

Obsisténste, *Sp.* (ōb-sīs-tān-tě). Resounding.

Ocio, *Sp.* (ō-thē-ō). Slowly. With ease.

Octave. The interval between the first and eighth tones of a diatonic scale. An interval between any tone and that seven degrees above.

Octet.

Octette, *Fr.* (ōk-tět). } A composition for eight voices or

Octuor, *Fr.* (ōk-tuōr). } instruments.

Oktett, *Ger.* (ōk-tět). }

Octochord. } An instrument of eight strings.

Octogenary. }

Octuplet. A group of eight notes of the same time-value, performed in the time proper to six notes of the same kind belonging to the regular rhythm.

Oder, *Ger.* (ō-děr). Or, or else.

Oeuvre, *Fr.* (ōvr). Work.

Offen, *Ger.* (ōf-f'n). Open, parallel.

Offenbar, *Ger.* (ōf-f'n-bar). Open, manifest.

Ohne, *Ger.* (ō-ně). Without.

Oktave, *Ger.* (ōk-ta-fě). Octave.

Olio. A medley.

Ombra, *It.* (ōm-brà). Shading, nuance.

Omnes, *Lat.* (ōm-nēs). } All. : See Tutti.

Omnia, *Lat.* (ōm-nī-a). }

Omnitonic. A term used to designate any instrument capable of producing all tones.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; u, (*French*).

Ondeggiamento, *It.* (ōn-dād-jē-a-mān-tō). An undulating, quivering sound; a tremolo.

Ondeggiante, *It.* (ōn-dād-jē-an-tě). Trembling, undulating, waving.

Ondulé, *Fr.* (ōn-du-lā). Waving, trembling.

Onduliren, *Ger.* (ōn-doo-lē-r'n). A tremulous tone.

Ongarése, *It.* (ōn-ga-rā-zē). Hungarian.

Oppúre, *It.* (ōp-poo-rě). Or, or else.

Opus, *Lat.* (ō-pūs). A work.

Ordinário, *It.* (ōr-dē-na-rē-ō). Common, ordinary.

Organ-point. Any tone sustained or repeated against a number of passing chords is termed an organ-point or pedal-point.

Ornament. An embellishment, a grace.

Ornatamente, *It.* (ōr-na-ta-mān-tě). } Ornamented, embellished.

Ornato, *It.* (ōr-nā-tō). }

Orthisch, *Ger.* (ōr-tīsh). High, acute.

Osservanza, *It.* (ōs-sār-van-tsā). Strictness in keeping time.

Ossia, *It.* (ōs-sē-à). Or, or else.

Ostinato, *It.* (ōs-tē-nā-tō). Obstinate; thus *basso ostinato* denotes a ground bass; that is, a bass which is repeated again and again.

Otez, *Fr.* (ō-tā). Off.

Otium, *Lat.* (ō-shī-ūm). Slowly, with grace and ease.

Ottáva, *It.* (ōt-ta-vá). Octave.

Ottétto, *It.* (ōt-tāt-tō). An octet.

Ottóne, *It.* (ōt-tō-ně). Brass.

Ou, *Fr.* (oo). Or.

Ouvert, *Fr.* (oo-vār). Open.

Ovvéro, *It.* (ōv-vā-rō). Or.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Pacataménte, *It.* (pa-ka-ta-mān-tě). Placidly, quietly.

Pæan. A song of praise

Paraphrase. A rearrangement, or adaptation, of a vocal or instrumental composition, for some other instrument or combination of instruments, with such embellishments and variations as the arranger may choose to introduce.

Parlándo, *It.* (par-lan-dō). A style of singing suggestive of recitative in clearness of enunciation; in spoken style.

Parte, *It.* (par-tě). Part.

Partiméto, *It.* (pār-tě-mān-tō). A figured bass.

Partition, *Fr.* (par-tě-sĩ-ōn).

Partitur, *Ger.* (par-tĩ-toōr).

Partitúra, *Lat. and It.* (pār-tě-too-rá).

Partizióne, *It.* (pār-tě-tsě-ō-ně).

} A score.

Part-writing. The art of combining two or more vocal or instrumental parts. Sometimes used instead of the term counterpoint.

Paso de gargante, *Sp.* (pa-sō dě gar-gan-ta). Trill of the voice.

Passage. A repeated figure. A section of a composition.

Passággio, *It.* (pas-sad-jě-ō). A passage, modulation, or bravura embellishment.

Passing-notes. Notes foreign to the chords which they accompany, ascending or descending in diatonic or chromatic progression from one essential note of a chord to an essential note of the following chord.

Passionataménte, *It.* (pas-sě-ō-nà ta-mān-tě). Passionately.

Passionáto, *It.* (pas-sě-ō-na-tō). Impassioned.

Passióne, *It.* (pas-sě-ō-ně). Fervent emotion.

Passionné, *Fr.* (pas-sě-ōn-nā). Passionato.

ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ũ, but, u, (*French*).

Pasticcio, <i>It</i> (pas-tēt-chē-ō).	}	A medley composed of excerpts from various operas.
Pastiche, <i>Fr.</i> (pas-tēsĥ).		
Pastoral,	}	A vocal or instrumental composition generally in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ time, and of rural or pastoral character
Pastorale, <i>It</i> (pas-tō-ra-lě).		
Pastorelle, <i>Fr.</i> (pās-tō-rēl).		

Pas trop lent, *Fr.* (pā trō lanĥ). Not too slow.

Patética, *It.* (pa-tā-tē ka). Pathetic.

Pateticaménte, *It.* (pa-tā-tē-ka-mān-tě). Pathetically.

Patético, *It.* (pā-tā-tē-kō).


Pathétique, *Fr.* (pa tā-tēk).

Pathétiquement, *Fr.* (pa-tā-tēk-manĥ). Pathetically.

Pathetisch, *Ger.* (pa-tēt-ish). Pathetic

Patiménto, *It* (pā-tē-mān-tō). Grief

Paulatinaménte, *It.* (pā-oo-la-tē-na-mān-tě) Gently.

Pausa, *It.* (pa-oo-za). Pause. A hold expressed by the sign , which denotes that the note or rest over which it is placed is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer.

Paventáto, *It* (pa-věn-ta-tō). Afraid, fearful.

Paventoso, *It.* (pā-věn-tō-zō). In a style expressive of fear.

Pæan. A pæan; a song of praise.

Pedále, *It.* (pā-da-lě), *Ger.* (pě-da-lě), and *Fr.* (pā-dal). Pedal

Pedále dóppio, *It.* (pā-da-lě dōp-pě-ō). Double pedals.

Pédale à chaque accord, *Fr.* (pā-dal à shăk âk-kôr). Pedal with each chord.

Pedal-point. Organ point.

Pensoso, *It.* (pěn-sō-zō).

Pensieroso, *It.* (pěn-sē-ā-rō-zō) } Contemplative, pensive

Per, *It.* (pâr). Through, from, in, for, by.

Perçant, *Fr.* (pěr-sanĥ). Piercing.

ă, ale, ă, add; â, care; â, arm, ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĭ, ill;

- Perdendo**, *It.* (pâr-dăn-dō). } Dying away ; morendo.
Perdendósi, *It.* (pâr-dăn-dō-zě). }
Perpetúo, *It.* (pâr-pā-too-ō). Perpetual.
Pesante, *It.* (pě-zan-tě). Heavy, firm.
Pesanteménte, *It.* (pě-zan-tě-măn-tě). Heavily, impressively.
Petite, *Fr.* (pě-tě). Small.
Peu, *Fr.* (pűh). Little.
Peu à peu, *Fr.* (pűh ă pűh). Little by little.
Pézzi, *It.* (păt-sě). Detached pieces of music.
Pézzo, *It.* (păt-sō). A piece.
Phantasie, *Ger.* (făn-tă-zě). Fantasia.
Phantasie-stücke, *Ger.* (făn-tă-zě-shtük). A composition
 having the style and character of a fantasia.
Phantasiren, *Ger.* (făn-tă-zě-r'n). Improvising.
Philharmonic, *Gr.* (fíl-hăr-mŏn-ík). Loving harmony or music.
Phrasing. The proper rendition of a composition with regard to the relative importance, melodic and rhythmic character, of its phrases.
Piacére, *It.* (pě-ă-chă-rě). According to the performer's desire. "At pleasure."
Piacévole, *It.* (pě-ă-chă-vō-lě). Smooth, suave.
Piacevolménte, (pě-ă-chě-vŏl-măn-tě). Smoothly.
Piaciménto, *It.* (pě-ă-chě-măn-tō). The same as Piacere.
Pianétto, *It.* (pě-a-năt-tō). Very low, very soft.
Piangéndo, *It.* (pě-a-găn-dō).
Piangévole, *It.* (pě-ăn-gă-vō-lě). } Plaintive
Piangevolménte, *It.* (pě-an-gă-vŏl-măn-tě). }
Pianíssimo *It.* (pě-ăn-ŭs-sē-mō). Very soft.
Piano, *It.* (pě-ă-nō). Soft.
Piccantéria, con, *It.* (pě-kăn-tă-rě-ă) With sprightly, piquant expression.

ô, old ; ô, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ü, (French)

Picchettáto, *It.* (pē-kēt-ta-tō).
Picchiettáto, *It.* (pē-kē-ēt-ta-tō).

Slightly detached. The mezzo-staccato in violin-playing expressed by staccato dots over which is placed a slur. Notes so marked are to be played in one bow.

Piccolo, *It.* (pē-kō-lō). Small.

Pièce, *Fr.* (pī-ās). A piece . . . Suite de pieces, a collection of pieces.

Pieds, *Fr.* (pī-ā). Feet.

Piéna, *It.* (pē-ā-nà).
Piéno, *It.* (pē-ā-nō). } Full

Piéta, *It.* (pē-ā-ta). Pity, tenderness.

Pietosaménte, *It.* (pē-ā-tō-zā-mān-tě). Tenderly.

Pietóso, *It.* (pē-ā-tō-zō). Tender.

Pincé, *Fr.* (pān-h-sā). 1. Plucked or twanged by the fingers, as the strings of a harp or guitar. 2. Pizzicato in violin-playing. 3. A mordent.

Piqué, *Fr.* (pī-kā). See Picchettato.

Pitch. The place a tone occupies in the musical scale.

Pittórico, *It.* (pēt-tō-rē-kō). Embellished.

Piu, *It.* (pē-oo). More.

Piu lénto, *It.* (pē-oo lān-tō). More slowly.

Piu tósto, *It.* (pē-oo tōs-tō). Rather.

Pizzicáto, *It.* (pēt-sē-kā-tō). A term used in music for bow-instruments (violin, violoncello), directing the performer to play that portion of the music so marked by plucking the strings with the finger.

Placenteraménte, *It.* (plā-chēn-tēr-ā-mān-tě) Joyfully.

ā, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

- Placidaménte**, *It.* (*pla-chē-da-mān-tě*). Calmly, smoothly.
- Plácido**, *It.* (*pla-chē-dō*). Calm, tranquil.
- Plácito**, *It.* (*pla-chē-tō*). Pleasure. Ad libitum. [tonic.]
- Plagal cadence**. The subdominant triad followed by the
- Plainte**, *Fr.* (*plānt*). A lament.
- Plaintif**, *Fr.* (*plān-těf*). Plaintive, doleful. [tions.]
- Plaisanteries**, *Fr.* (*plā-zān-t'rē*). Amusing, light composi-
- Plaqué**, *Fr.* (*plā-kā*). Struck together. . . . Un accord
plaqué, an unbroken chord.
- Plaquer**, *Fr.* (*plā-kā*). To strike at once.
- Plärren**, *Ger.* (*plār-r'n*). To sing monotonously; to sing
with a hoarse or cracked voice.
- Plauso**, *It.* (*pla-oo-zō*). Applause.
- Plus**, *Fr.* (*plu*). More.
- Plus animé**, *Fr.* (*plu sā-nē-mā*). With more animation.
- Plus lentement**, *Fr.* (*plu lan-t-man*). Slower, more slowly.
- Pochettino**, *It.* (*pō-kět-tē-nō*).
Pochétto, *It.* (*pō-kēt-tō*).
Pochino, *It.* (*pō-kē-nō*). } A little.
- Pochissimo**, *It.* (*pō-kēs-sē-mō*). As little as possible.
- Póco**, *It.* (*pō-kō*). Little.
- Póco a póco**, *It.* (*pō-kō á pō-kō*). Little by little.
- Poggiáto**, *It.* (*pōd-jē-à-tō*). Leaned or dwelt upon.
- Pói**, *It.* (*pō-ē*). Then, thereafter.
- Poi a poi**, *It.* (*pō-ē á pō-ē*). By degrees.
- Point**, *Fr.* (*pwān*). A dot. [hold. ♫]
- Point d'arrêt, de repos**, *Fr.* (*pwān d'ár-rât dūh rēpō*). A
- Point final**, *Fr.* (*pwān fē-nāl*). The last pause.
- Point d'orgue**, *Fr.* (*pwān d'örg*). A hold; a cadenza; an
organ-point.
- Points détachés**, *Fr.* (*pwān dā-tā-shā*). Staccato-dots.
- ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ŭ, but; u, (*French*).

- Pointe**, *Fr.* (pwànt) 1. In violin-playing, the head or point of the bow. 2. In organ-playing, the toe.
- Pointer**, *Fr.* (pwanh-tā). To perform staccato.
- Polyphonic** (pōl-ī-fōn-īk). Contrapuntal
- Polyphony** (pō-līf-ō-ny). Counterpoint in the broadest sense
- Pompös**, *Ger.* (pōm-pōs). Pompous, majestic.
- Pomposamente**, *It.* (pōm-pō-zā-mān-tě). In a pompous or dignified style.
- Pompóso**, *It.* (pōm-pō-zō). Dignified, pompous.
- Punctuation**, *Fr.* (pōnc-tu-a-tsē-ōnĥ). Phrasing.
- Ponctuer**, *Fr.* (pōnc-tu-ā). To phrase.
- Ponderóso**, *It.* (pōn-dě-rō-zō). Heavy, strongly marked.
- Ponticello**, *It.* (pōn-tē-čhāl-lō). The bridge of a bow instrument. . . . Sul ponticello, play near the bridge.
- Portamento**, *It.* (pōr-tā-mān-tō). A gliding from one tone to another, which causes the intermediate tones to be slightly heard.
- Portando la voce**, *It.* (pōr-tān-dō là vō-čě). Sustaining the voice; similar to portamento.
- Portáta**, *It.* (pōr-tā-ta). Staff.
- Portáto**, *It.* (pōr-tā-tō). Sustained.
- Port de voix**, *Fr.* (pōrt dūh vwa). Portamento.
- Porter la voix**, *Fr.* (pōr-tā la vwa). To carry the voice.
- Posáto**, *It.* (pō-za-tō). Dignified.
- Posément**, *Fr.* (pō-zā-manĥ). Posato.
- Poser la voix**, *Fr.* (pō-sā-la vwa). A direction for a vocalist to attack the tone with clearness and precision
- Positif**, *Fr.* (pō-zē-těf). Choir-organ
- Possibile**, *It.* (pōs-sē-bē-lě). Possible.
- Postlude** (pōst-lūde). An organ composition played at the close of a church-service; an after-piece.

ā, ale; ă, add; â care; a, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĩ, ill;

- Pot-pourri, *Fr.* (pōt-poor-rē). A medley.
 Poussé, *Fr.* (poos-sā). Up-bow.
 Prächtigt, *Ger.* (prākht-tīg). Grand, majestic, dignified.
 Pralltriller, *Ger.* (pral-trīl-lër). An inverted mordent.
 Präludium, *Ger.* (prā-loo-dī-oom). A prelude.
 Präzis, *Ger.* (prā-tsis). Exact, precise.
 Precentor. Director of a choir.
 Precipitáménte, *It.* (prā-chē-pē-ta-mān-tě). Hurriedly.
 Precipitándo, *It.* (prā-chē-pē-tan-dō). Hurrying.
 Precipitáto, *It.* (prā-chē-pē-tā-tō). Hurried.
 Precipitazióne, *It.* (piā-chē-pē-tat-sē-ō-ně). Precipitation.
 Precipité, *Fr.* (prā-sē-pī-tā). Hurried.
 Precipitóso, *It.* (prā-chē-pē-tō-zō). Precipitous.
 Precisióne, *It.* (prā-chē-zē-ō-ně). Precision.
 Preciso, *It.* (prā-chē-zō). Precise, exact.
 Prefacion, *Sp.* (prā-fa-thē-ōn). }
 Prefazióne, *It.* (prā-fa-tsē-ō-ně). } Preface, introduction
 Preghiéra, *It.* (prā-ghē-ā-ra). A prayer The title of modern *salon* pieces of a devotional character.

- Prelude, *Fr.* (prě-lud).
 Preludio, *It.* (prě-loo-dē-ō).
 Præludium, *Lat.* (prě-lū-dē-ūm).

A prelude. Any piece of music forming an introduction to a more extended movement, as an overture to an oratorio or opera; also the title of certain pieces for the organ and pianoforte which are independent compositions.

- Premier, *Fr.* (prēm-ī-ā). First.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; ù, (*French*).

Premier dessus, *Fr.* (prēm-ī-ār dēs-su). First soprano.

Première, *Fr.* (prēm-ē-ār). The first public performance of a work.

Première fois, *Fr.* (prēm-ē-ār fwa). First time.

Prés, *It.* (prā-sa). The signs indicating the entrance of each part of a canon $\text{S. S. S.} + \text{X}$.

Pressante, *It.* (prēs-sān-tě). Accelerando, stringendo.

Pressez, *Fr.* (prēs-sā). Accelerando, stringendo.

Pressez un peu, *Fr.* (prēs-sā ānh pô). Poco stringendo.

Pressirend, *Ger.* (prēs-si-rënd). Hurrying.

Pressure tone. A sudden crescendo.

Prestaménte, *It.* (prēs-ta-mān-tě). Hurriedly.

Prestézza, *It.* (prēs-tāt-sà). Rapidity.

Prestissimaménte, *It.* (prēs-tēs-sē-mā-mān-tě). } As fast as
Prestissimo, *It.* (prēs-tēs-sē-mō). } possible.

Présto, *It.* (prās-tō). Fast. Faster than allegro but slower than prestissimo.

Présto assái, *It.* (prās-tō às-sà-ē). Very fast.

Présto, ma non troppo, *It.* (prās-tō ma nōn trōp-pō). Quick, but not too much so.

Prière, *Fr.* (prē-ār). Prayer.

Prima, *It.* (prē-ma). First.

Prima donna, *It.* (prē-mā dōn-na). The leading soprano singer in an opera.

Prima parte repetita, *It.* (prē-ma pār-tě rā-pě-tě-ta). Repeat the first part.

Prima vista, *It.* (prē-mā vēs-ta). At first sight.

Prima vólta, *It.* (prē-mā vōl-ta). The first time.

Prime. The key-note or tonic. Also used in place of unison.

Primo, *It.* (prē-mō). First

ā, *ale* ; ā, *add* ; â, *care* ; a, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ī, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

Prim-tōne, *Ger.* (*prīm-tō-ně*). Fundamental tones, or notes.

Principalmente, *It.* (*prēn-chē-pal-mān-tě*). Principally, chiefly.

Principal voices. Soprano and bass

Principiante, *It.* (*prēn-chē-pē-ān-tě*) A beginner.

Principio, *It.* (*prēn-chē-pē-ō*). First time, beginning.

Prise du sujet, *Fr.* (*prēs du sū-zhā*). Entrance of the subject.

Proasma. An introduction, or a short symphony.

Probe, *Ger.* (*prō-bě*). Rehearsal.

Prodúcēte, *It.* (*prō-doo-chān-tě*). Fifth tone of the scale.

Promptement, *Fr.* (*prōnht-mānē*). Promptly, quickly.

Prónta, *It.* (*prōn-ta*). Prompt.

Prontamente, *It.* (*prōn-ta-mān-tě*). Promptly.

Prónto, *It.* (*prōn-tō*). Prompt.

Pronunziáto, *It.* (*prō-noon-tsē-a-tō*). Pronounced.

Propósta, *It.* (*prō-pōs-tà*). The subject of a fugue.

Proslambanomenos, *Gr.* (*prōs-lām-bā-nōm-ē-nōs*). The lowest note in the Greek system.

Próva, *It.* (*prō-va*) Rehearsal.

Pulse. A beat or accent.

Punctum, *Lat.* (*pŭnk-tŭm*). An ancient name for note, meaning point.

Punctum contra punctum, *Lat.* (*pŭnk-tŭm kōn-tra pŭnk-tŭm*). Point against point; counterpoint.

Punctus, *Lat.* (*pŭnk-tŭs*). } A dot, a point.

Punkt, *Ger.* (*poonkt*). }

Púnta, *It.* (*poon-tá*). The point, the top.

Púnta d' arco, *It.* (*poon-tá d'ār-kō*). Point of the bow.

Puntáto, *It.* (*poon-tá-tō*). Pointed, detached, staccato'd.

Púnto, *It.* (*poon-tō*). A dot, a point.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ù, (*French*).

Quadrat, *Ger.* (kwad-rāt). A natural ♯.

Quadrato, *It.* (kwad-ra-tō) The note B in the natural or diatonic scale.

Quadricinium, *Lat.* (kwad-rī-sīn-ī-ŭm). } A quartet; a com-
Quadripartite, *Fr.* (kad-rī-pār-tēt). } position in four
 parts

Quádro, *It.* (kwa-drō). A natural ♯

Quadruple counterpoint. Counterpoint in four invertible parts.

Quadruple time. Four beats to a measure.

Quadruplet. A group of four equal notes intended to be performed in the time of three or six of the same time-value in the regular rhythm.

Quart. The interval of a fourth

Quarta, *Lat. and It.* (quar-ta). } Fourth The inter-
Quarte, *Ger.* (kwar-tě), and *Fr.* (kart). } val of a fourth.

Quasi, *Lat. and It.* (qua-zē). Nearly, like; as if

Quatre, *Fr.* (katr). } Four.
Quáttro, *It.* (kwāt-trō). }

Quatuor, *Fr.* (ka-tű-ör). A quartet.

Quaver. An eighth note.

Queo, *Sp.* (kē-dō). Softly, gently, in a low voice.

Querimonia, *Lat.* (quēr-ī-mō-nī-a) A religious cantata of a dolorous cast.

Quésta, *It.* (kwēs-ta). } This, that
Quésto, *It.* (kwēs-tō). }

Queue, *Fr.* (kuh). "Tail." Stem of a note. A tailpiece.

Quiebro, *Sp.* (kē-ā-brō) A shake or trill

Quiéto, *It.* (kwē-đ-tō). Quiet, calm

Quinque, *Lat.* (quīn-quē). Five

Quint, *Lat.* (quīnt). The interval of a fifth

ā, ale; ă, add; â, care, a, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĩ, ill;

Quint-absatz, *Ger.* (kwint-ab-satz). An imperfect cadence on the dominant.

Quinte, *Fr.* (kǎnt) and *Ger.* (kwint-tě). Fifth. Treble.

Quint-saite, *Ger.* (kwint-sī-tě). The E-string of a violin.

Quintuor, *Fr.* (kwint-tu-ör). A quintet.

Quintuple time. Five beats to a measure.

Quintuplet. A group of five notes of the same time-value performed in the time of four of the same kind in the regular rhythm.

Rábbia, *It.* (rab-bē-à). Rage, frenzy.

Raccourcir, *Fr.* (ra-coor-sēr). To abridge.

Racleur, *Fr.* (rà-klür). A poor player.

Raddolcéndo, *It.* (rad-dōl-chān-dō). } Gradually softer,

Raddolcénte, *It.* (rad-dōl-chān-tě). } calmer.

Raddolcító, *It.* (rād-dōl-chē-tō). Calmer, gentler.

Raddoppiáte nóte, *It.* (rad-döp-pē-a-tě nō-tě). Repeated or reiterated notes.

Raggione, *It.* (rad-jē-ō-ně). Ratio, proportion.

Rallentáméto, *It.* (ral-lěn-ta-mān-tō). } Gradually slacken-

Rallentándo, *It.* (ral-lěn-tān-dō). } ing the tempo.

Rallentáto, *It.* (ral-lěn-ta-tō). } To grow slower.

Rallentáre, *It.* (ral-lěn-ta-rě). }

Range. Compass of a voice or instrument.

Rapidáméto, *It.* (ra-pē-da-mān-tě). Rapidly.

Rapidita, *It.* (ra-pē-dē-ta). Rapidity.

Rápido, *It.* (ra-pē-dō). Rapid.

Rasch, *Ger.* (rash). Swift, rapid.

Rascher, *Ger.* (rasch-ěr). Faster.

Rattenéndó, *It.* (rát-tě-nān-dō). } See Ritenuto.

Rattenúto, *It.* (rat-tě-noo-tō). }

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; ü, (*French*).

- Rattézza**, *It.* (rat-tāt-sà). Speed, rapidity.
- Raucedíne**, *It.* (ra-oo-chě-dē-ně). Hoarseness.
- Rauco**, *It.* (ra-oo-kō). Hoarse, harsh.
- Rauh**, *Ger.* (rowh). Rough, harsh, hoarse.
- Rauscher**, *Ger.* (row schěr). A rapidly repeated note.
- Ravvivándo il tempo**, *It.* (rav-vē-van-dō ēl tām-pō). Accelerating the tempo.
- Ray**. This syllable is used in place of Re in the Tonic Sol-fa system.
- Re**. Name of the note D in Italy, etc. The second degree of the diatonic scale.
- Ré bémol**, *Fr.* (rā bā-mōl). The note Db.
- Recht**, *Ger.* (rěkht). Right.
- Recht hand**, *Ger.* (rěkt hand). Right hand
- Récit**, *Fr.* (rā-sē) An instrumental or vocal solo part. The principal part in a piece of concerted music.
- Recitándo**, *It.* (rā-chē-tan-dō) }
Recitánte, *It.* (rā-chē-tan-tě). } In declamatory style.
- Récitant**, *Fr.* (rā-sē-tanĥ). }
Récitante, *Fr.* (rā-sē-tante.) } One who plays or sings a solo.
- Récitatif**, *Fr.* (rā-sē-ta-těf). }
Recitátiv, *Ger.* (rět-sī-ta-tíf). } Recitative; musical decla-
Recitativo, *It.* (rā-chē-tá-tě-vō). } mation; a style of de-
clamatory singing
- Recte**, *Lat* (rěk-tě). Right, straight, forward.
- Recte et retro**, *Lat* (rěk-tě ět rā-trō). Forward, then backward, the subject or melody reversed, note for note.
- Ré dièse**, *Fr.* (rā dĩ-āz). The note D #
- Redíta**, *It.* (rā-dě-tá). }
Reddíta, *It.* (rěd-dě-ta). } A repeat.
- Redondilla**, *Sp.* (rā-dōn-dēl-ya). A roundelay.
- Reduplicáto**, *It.* (rě-doob-lē-ka-tō) Redoubled.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Réfléchir, *Fr.* (rā-flā-shēr). To throw back, to reverb-
berate.

Refrain. A burden or chorus sung after each stanza of a
song


Registration. The theory and practice of using and com-
bining the various stops of an organ.

Rein, *Ger.* (rīn). Pure, clear, perfect.

Reine stimme, *Ger.* (rī-ně shtīm-mě). Clear voice.

Religiosamente, *It.* (rě-lē-jē-ō-za-mān-tě). } Devoutly, re-
Religioso, *It.* (rě-lē-jē-ō-zō). } ligiously.

Rentrée, *Fr.* (rānē-trā). Reentrance of a part or theme.

Renvoi, *Fr.* (rānē-vwa). The sign  denoting that the per-
former must return to and repeat from a similar sign.

Repercotiménto, *It.* (rě-pār-kō-tē-mān-tō) } Repercussion,
Repercussio, *Lat.* (rěp-ēr-kūs-sī-ō). } the answer, in
a fugue.

Repercussion. A frequent repetition of the same sound.

Répercuter, *Fr.* (rā-pěr-ku-tā). To reperluss, to rever-
berate.

Répetatur, *Lat.* (rěp-ě-tā-tūr). Let it be repeated.

Repetieren, *Ger.* (rā-pā-tē-r'n). To repeat.

Repetizióne, *It.* (rě-pā-tē-tsē-ō-ně). Repetition.

Réplica, *It.* (rā-plē-ka). A repeat.

Replicáto, *It.* (rěp-lē-kā-tō). Repeated.

Replicate. A tone one or more octaves higher or lower
than a given tone.

Replicazióne, *It.* (rěp-lē-ka-tsē-ō-ně). Repetition.

Répondre, *Fr.* (rā-pōnēdr). To respond, to answer.

Répons, *Fr.* (rā-pōnēs). An answer.

Réponse, *Fr.* (rā-pōnēs). An answer.

Repos, *Fr.* (rüh-pō). A pause.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; ü, (French).

Reprise, *Fr.* (rŭh prēz). The burden of a song, a repetition, or return, to some previous part.

Requiebro, *Sp.* (rā-kē-ā-brō). A trill of the voice.

Resolúto, *It.* (rēs-ō-loo-tō). See *Risoluto*.

Rest. The character used to indicate an interval of silence between two tones.

Réveille, *Fr.* (rā-vā-yě). Awakening; signal given by drum to soldiers at dawn.

Rhythm. Rhythm in music is tone-movement produced by sounding in succession two or more tones of equal or unequal time-value. One tone cannot of itself produce rhythm, but being followed by one or more tones there results a rhythm exhibiting the relative time-value of the tones employed. When a motive or group is repeated many times in the course of a composition and at regular intervals, the resulting rhythm is called by the name of the composition in which it is used; as the rhythms peculiar to the march, waltz, polka, mazurka, and polonaise. Musical rhythm may or may not be accented; music for the organ, for example, does not admit of accent.

Ribattíménto, *It.* (rē-bāt-tē-mān-tō). Repercussion, reverberation.

Ribbattúta, *It.* (rīb-bāt-too-ta). A kind of trill.




Ricantáre, *It.* (rē-kān-ta-rě). To sing again.

Ricordánza, *It.* (rē-kōr-dan-tsá). Remembrance, recollection.

Rígo, *It.* (rē-gō). The staff.

Rígore, *It.* (rē-gō-rě). Rigor, strictness.

ā, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; á, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

- Rilasciádo, *It.* (rē-la-shē-an-dō). } Rallentando.
 Rilasciánte, *It.* (rē-la-shē-an-tě) }
- Rimettédo, *It.* (rē-mět-tān-dō) Holding back, or retarding the tempo.
- Rinforzáméto, *It.* (rēn-för-tsa-mān-tō). Reinforcement.
- Rinforzádo, *It.* (rēn-för-tsan-dō). Strengthening, emphasizing.
- Rinforzáre, *It.* (rēn-för-tsa-rě). To reinforce, to emphasize.
- Rinforzáto, *It.* (rēn-för-tsa-tō). With special emphasis, when used for a single tone or chord; sudden increase in loudness, when used for a short passage or phrase.
- Rinfórzo, *It.* (rēn-för-tsō). Strengthened.
- Rintronáto, *It.* (rēn-trō-na-tō). Resounded, reechoed.
- Ripetizióne, *It.* (rē-pě-tě-tsē-ō-ně). Repetition.
- Ripiéno, *It.* (rē-pē-ā-nō). Equivalent to Tutti.
- Ripigliáre, *It.* (rē-pěl-yē-ā-rě). To resume
- Ripigliádo, *It.* (rē-pěl-yē-an-dō). Resuming.
- Riposatáméte, *It.* (rē-pō-za-tā-mān-tě). Restfully.
- Riposáto, *It.* (rē-pō-za-tō). Restful.
- Ripóso, *It.* (rē-pō-zō). Rest, repose.
- Riposta, *It.* (rē-pōs-ta). Repeat.
- Riprendére, *It.* (rē-prěn-dā-rě). To resume.
- Riprendédo, *It.* (rē-prěn-dān-dō). Resuming.
- Riprésa, *It.* (rē-prā-za). A reprise or repeat The sign 
- Risentito, *It.* (rē-sěn-tě-tō). Vigorous, energetic.
- Risolutáméte, *It.* (rē-zō-loo-ta-mān-tě) With energy.
- Risolutézza, *It.* (rē-zō-loo-tā-tsa) Resolution.
- Risolutíssimo, *It.* (rē-zō-loo-tēs sē-mō). Very energetic.
- Risolúto, *It.* (rē-zō-loo-tō). Energetic, decided.
- Risoluzióne, *It.* (rē-zō-loo-tse-ō-ně). Energy, decision.
- Risonánte, *It.* (rē-zō-nan-tě). Resounding, ringing.

ō, old; ǒ, odd; ô, done, oo, moon; ū, lute; ů, but; u, (*French*).

Rispósta, *It.* (rēs-pōs-tā). The answer in a fugue; consequent in a canon.

Ristrétro, *It.* (rē-strāt-tō). A stretto

Risvegliáre, *It.* (rēs-vāl-yē-a-rě). To awaken, to animate

Risvegliáto, *It.* (rēs-vāl-yē-a-tō). Animated, lively.

Ritardándo, *It.* (rē-tar-dan-dō). Decreasing in speed.

Ritardáto, *It.* (rē-tar-dā-tō). Decreased in speed

Ritárdo, *It.* (rē-tār-dō). Decrease in speed.

Ritenéndo, *It.* (rē-tě-nān-dō). } Holding back.

Ritenénte, *It.* (rē-tě-nān-tě). } The same as Rallentando.

Ritenúto, *It.* (rē-tā-noo-tō). Held back, in slower tempo.

Much used incorrectly for rallentando.

Rítmo, *It.* (rēt-mō). Rhythm.

Rítmo di due battúte, *It.* (rēt-mō dē doo-ě bát-too-tě). A two-measure rhythm.

Rítmo di tre battúte, *It.* (rēt-mō dē trā bat-too-tě). A three-measure rhythm.

Ritornándo, *It.* (rē-tōr-nān-dō). Returning.

Ritornáre, *It.* (rē-tōr-nā-rě). To return.

Ritornélle , <i>It.</i> (rē-tōr-nāl-lě).	} An instrumental prelude interlude, or postlude to accompanied vocal works A repeat. The refrain of a song.
Ritornéllo , <i>It.</i> (rē-tōr-nāl-lō).	
Ritournelle , <i>Fr.</i> (rē-toor-něll).	

Riverberaménto, *It.* (rē-vār-bě-ra-man-tō). Reverberation.

Rivérso, *It.* (rē-vār-sō). Reversed. Retrograde.

Rivolgiménto, *It.* (rē-vōl-yē-mān-tō). Inversion of the parts in invertible counterpoint.

Rivoltáto, *It.* (rē-vōl-tā-tō). Inverted.

Rivólto, *It.* (rē-vōl-tō). Inversion.

Robáto, *It.* (rō-ba-tō). Robbed, borrowed.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Robustaménte, *It.* (rō-boos-tă-măn-tě). Boldly and firmly.

Robústo, *It.* (rō-boos-tō). Bold and firm.

Roccóco, *It.* (rō-kō-kō). Odd, old-fashioned.

Roche, *It.* (rō-kě) Hoarse, rough-sounding.

Rochézza, *It.* (rō-kět-sa). Hoarseness.

Róco, *It.* (rō-kō) Hoarse.

Rocóco, *It.* (rō-kō-kō). Rococo.

Rohr-werk, *Ger.* (rōr-vârk). Reed-work. A term given to all of the reed stops in an organ.

Ronde, *Fr.* (rōnd). A whole note.

Ronquedad, *Sp.* (rōn-kě-dad). Hoarseness.

Ronzaménto, *It.* (rōn-tsa-măn-tō). Humming, buzzing.

Root. The note on which a chord is constructed, and from which the chord receives its letter-name. For example, in the chord of G, the root is G.

Rosália, *It.* (rō-sāl-yà).

Rosalie, *Ger.* (rō-za-lě).

A melodic form composed of a figure or phrase repeated several times, each repetition taking place on the next degree above the preceding one; the repetitions may also occur on any degree.

Rossignóler, *Fr.* (rō-sēn-yō-lā). To imitate the song of the nightingale.


Rotóndo, *It.* (rō-tōn-dō). Full, round. Pertaining to tone.

Rótte, *It.* (rōt-tě). Broken, interrupted.

Roucouler, *Fr.* (roo-koo-lā) To coo, to trill, to quaver

Roulade, *Fr.* (roo-lăd). A grace composed of an arpeggio or run joining one principal tone to another. A flourish in vocal or instrumental music.

ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ů, but; u, (*French*)

- Rovérschio**, *It.* (rō-vār-shē-ō). } Reversion.
Rovérsio, *It.* (rō-vār-sē-ō). }
- Rovesciaménto**, *It.* (rō-vā-shē-a-mān-tō). Inversion Reversion. Contrary motion Retrograde motion.
- Rovescio**, *It.* (rō-vā-shē-ō). Imitation by contrary motion
 The term is also given to a piece of music so constructed that it may be performed backwards
- Rubáto**, *It.* (roo-ba-tō). Changing the time-value of notes comprising any part of a composition. The term really indicates a free use of *accelerando* and *rallentando* according to the taste of the performer, the less important melody notes being accelerated while those most prominent are prolonged.
- Rückgang**, *Ger.* (rūk-gāngk). Return. The term is used to indicate a transition from one melody or theme to the repetition of a previous one.
- Rückung**, *Ger.* (ruk-oongk). Syncopation Enharmonic change (*enharmonische Rückung*).
- Rückweiser** *Ger.* (rūk-vī-sēr). The sign 
- Ruhepunkt**, *Ger.* (roo-hě-poonkt). } A pause.
Ruhezeichen, *Ger.* (roo-hě-tsī-k'n). }
- Ruhig**, *Ger.* (roo-hīg). Calm, tranquil, quiet.
- Rührung**, *Ger.* (ruh-roongk). Emotion
- Run**. A rapid scale-passage. In vocal music the term is given to such a passage sung to one syllable.
- Rundgesang**, *Ger.* (roond-ghě-sangē). A vocal solo with refrain for chorus.
- Russe**, *Fr.* (rüss). Russian.
- Rústico**, *It.* (roos-tē-kō). Rustic, rural.
- Ruvidaménte**, *It.* (roo-vē-dá-mān-tě). Coarsely, roughly.
- Ruvido**, *It.* (roo vē-dō). Coarse, rough.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; à, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ī, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

Sacred music. Church music.

Saengerfest, Ger. (*sāng-ěi-fěst*). A festival among the Germans of a musical and social character.

Saggio, It. (*sad-jē-ō*). An essay, a trial.

Saite, Ger. (*sī-tě*). A string.

Saiten-bändiger, Ger. (*sī-t'n-bān-dī-ghěr*). A musician.

Saitenchor, Ger. (*sī-t'n-kōr*). Two or more strings tuned in unison.

Saiteninstrumente, Ger (*sī-t'n-īn-shtroo-měn-tě*). Stringed instruments.

Salmeggiaménto, It. (*sal-mād-je-a-mān-tō*). Psalmody.

Salmo, It. (*sal-mō*). Psalm.

Salonflügel, Ger (*sa-lōn-flu g'l*). Parlor grand (pianoforte)

Salonstück, Ger (*sa lōn-shtuk*). A salon or parlor composition.

Saltáto, It (*sál-tà-tō*). A variety of the "springing bow" in violin-playing.

Salterétto, It (*sal-tě-rāt-tō*) A term given to the rhythm



Sálto, It. (*sál-tō*). A leap or skip.

Samlung, Ger. (*sām-loongk*). A collection of airs.

Sanft, Ger. (*sanft*). Low, soft.

Sanftheit, Ger. (*sanft-hīt*). Softness, smoothness, gentleness.

Sänftig, Ger. (*sānftīg*). Soft, gentle.

Sanftmuth, Ger. (*sanft-moot*). Softness, gentleness.

Sans, Fr. (*san*). Without

Satz, Ger. (*satz*). Subject. Theme.

Saut, Fr. (*sō*). Skip.

Sbálzo, It. (*sbal-tsō*). A leap or skip.

Sbalzáto, It (*sbal-tsa-tō*). Impetuously.

ō, *old* ; ō, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ũ, *but* ; u, (*French*).

Sbárra, *It.* (*sbar-ra*). Bar.

Sbárra dóppia, *It.* (*sbar-rà dōp-pē-à*). Double bar.

Scagnéllo, *It.* (*skan-yāl-lō*). Bridge.

Scála, *It.* (*skā-la*). A scale.

Scald. A Scandinavian bard.

Scale. The succession of tones in their regular order comprising any major or minor key; chromatic *ſ*, the name of the series of half-tones beginning with any given note and proceeding by half-tones to the octave of that note.

Scale-degree. A degree of a scale, counting upwards from the keynote.

Scampanare, *It.* (*skām-pā-nà-rě*) To chime bells

Scampanio, *It.* (*skām-pa-nē-ō*). Christmas chimes; chimes

Scemándo, *It.* (*shě-man-dō*). See Diminuendo

Scéna, *It.* (*shā-na*). A division in an act of a dramatic work. Also the name of a vocal solo of dramatic character.

Scéna da cámara, *It.* (*shā-na da kà-mě-ra*). Chamber music.

Scenário, *It.* (*shě-na-rē-ō*). Plot of a dramatic work.

Scenarium. An opera-libretto containing the dialogue and directions for the performers.

Scene. See Scena.

Schäfer-gedicht, *Ger.* (*shā-fěr-ghě-dīkht*) Idyl, eclogue, pastoral.

Schäferlied, *Ger.* (*shā-fěr-lēd*) Shepherd's song, a pastoral ditty.

Schäfer-pfeife, *Ger.* (*shā-fěr pfī-fe*) Shepherd's pipe

Schalkhaft, *Ger.* (*schalk-haft*). Sportive, roguish.

Schall, *Ger.* (*shall*). Sound, resonance

Schallbecken, *Ger.* (*shall bēk-ēn*). Cymbals.

Schallhorn, *Ger.* (*shall-hörn*). Horn, cornet, trumpet.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â *care*; a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Schallstab, *Ger.* (*shall-shtab*). Triangle.

Schanzune, *Ger.* (shan-tsoon-ě). A corruption of chanson.

Schaurig, *Ger.* (*show-rĭg*). Weirdly.

Schauspiel, *Ger.* (*show-shpēl*). Drama, dramatic piece.

Scherzándo, *It.* (skâr-*tsan*-dō).

Scherzánte, *It.* (skâr-tsan-tě).

Scherzévole, It. (skâr-tsā-vō-lě).

{ In a light, playful style.

Scherzhaft, *Ger.* (shërts-haft). Sportive. Burlesque.

Scherzino, *It.* (*shâr-tsē-nō*). } Titles given to various com-
Scherzo, *It.* (*shâr-tsō*). } positions of a lively char-
acter

Scherzo, *It.* (skâr-tsō).

Titles given to various compositions of a lively character.

Scherzoso, *It.* (skâr-tsō-zō). See Scherzando.

Schiettamente, *It.* (skē-āt-tā-mān-tě).

Schiétto, *It.* (skē-ā't-tō).

Simple, plain.

Schlacht-gesang, *Ger.* (*shlakht-ghě-sangk*).)

Schlacht-lied, *Ger.* (*shlakht-lēd*).

{ War-song.

Schlag. *Ger.* (shlag). A stroke, beat, or pulse.

Schlag instrument, Ger. (shlag in-stroo-měnt). An instrument of percussion.

Schlecht, Ger. (shlěkt). Bad, weak.

Schleif-bogen, *Ger.* (*shlīf-bō-g'n*). A slur.

Schleifen. *Ger.* (*shlī-f'n*). To slur.

Schleifer-zeichen, *Ger.* (*shlī-fēr-tsī-khĕn*). A slur.

Schleppen, *Ger* (*shlěp-pěn*). To retard, or drag.

Schleppend. *Ger.* (*shlēp*-pënd). Retarding, dragging.

Schluss. *Ger.* (shloos) End, close, cadence

Schluss-chor. *Ger.* (*shloos-kör*). Final chorus

Schluss-fall, *Ger.* (*shloos-fäll*). A cadence. [cadence.]

Schluss-kadenz. *Ger.* (*shloos-kä-děnts*). Final or closing

Schluss-note, *Ger.* (*shloos-nōt*). Final note.


Schluss-reim, Ger (*shloos-rīm*). Refrain.

ō, *old* ; ȃ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; u, (*French*).

Schluss-satz, *Ger.* (*shloos-satz*). Concluding movement.

Schluss-striche, *Ger.* (*shloos-shtrīkh-e*). Double-bar.

Schluss-stück, *Ger.* (*shloos-shtuk*). Concluding piece
Finale

Schluss-zeichen, *Ger.* (*shloos-tsī-khēn*) The double-bar
The hold 

Schlüssel, *Ger.* (*shlus-s'l*). A clef

Schlüssel-G, *Ger.* (*shlūs-s'l-G*). The note g¹
on the second line of the treble-clef.



Schmachtend, *Ger.* (*shmakh-tënd*). Languishing.

Schmeichelnd, *Ger.* (*shmī-kēln'd*). In a flattering, coaxing
style

Schmelzend, *Ger.* (*shmēl-tsënd*). Melting.

Schmerz, *Ger.* (*shmërts*). Grief, sorrow.

Schmerzhaft, *Ger.* (*shmërts-haft*) Sorrowful, dolorous

Schmerzhaftigkeit, *Ger.* (*shmërts-haf-tīg-kīt*). Sorrowfulness.

Schmerzlich, *Ger.* (*shmërts-līkh*). Sorrowful, plaintive.


Schmerzlichkeit, *Ger.* (*shmërts-līkh-kīt*). Dolorousness

Schmetterling, *Ger.* (*shmēt-tēr-līng*). "Butterfly." A name
given to various instrumental compositions of light and
playful character written mostly for the piano.

Schnarr-bass, *Ger.* (*shnàrr-bass*). The drone bass.

Schnarr-werk, *Ger.* (*shnàrr-vârk*). The reed stops of an
organ, or a reed stop.

Schnell, *Ger.* (*shnēll*). Fast, rapid.

Schneller, *Ger.* (*shnēl-lër*). Faster, also an inverted mor-
dent. 

Schöllrohr, *Ger.* (*shöll-rör*) Trumpets, bugles, brass wind
instruments.

Schreibart, *Ger.* (*shrī-bärt*). Style.

Schreiend, *Ger.* (*shrī-ënd*). Strident, shrill, screaming.

ā, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; â, *arm*, ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ī, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Schreiwerk, *Ger* (*shrĕ-vârk*). Shrill-work, acute, or mixture stops

Schrittmässig, *Ger*. (*shrĭt-mās-sĭg*). Moderate in pace.

Schusterfleck, *Ger*. (*shoos-tĕr-flĕk*). Rosalia.

Schwach, *Ger* (*shvakh*). Soft, weak.

Schwächer, *Ger*. (*shvā-kĕr*). Softer.

Schwächer taktteil, *Ger* (*shvā-kĕr tak-tĭl*). The weak beat.

Schwarmer, *Ger* (*shvar-mĕr*). A rauscher (a rapidly repeated note).

Schwebung, *Ger* (*shvĕ-boongk*). In musical acoustics, a Beat. Similar to Tremulant.

Schweigen, *Ger*. (*shvĭ-ghĕn*). To be silent.

Schweigezeichen, *Ger*. (*shvĭ-ghĕ-tsĭ-khĕn*). A rest.

Schwellen, *Ger* (*shvĕl-l'n*). To increase.

Schwellton, *Ger*. (*shvĕl-tĕn*). *Messa di voce*.

Schwer, *Ger* (*shvâr*). Heavy, difficult.

Schwer-müthig, *Ger* (*shvâr-mu-tĭg*). Sad, melancholy.

Schwindend, *Ger*. (*shvĭnd-ĕnd*). Dying away. *Morendo*

Schwingung, *Ger*. (*shvĭng-oongk*). Vibration of a string.

Schwungvoll, *Ger*. (*shvoong-fĕl*). With swing and passion.

Scintillante, *It and Fr*. (*shĭn-tĭl-lan-tĕ*). Brilliant.

Sciôlta, *It*. (*shĕ-ôl-ta*). Free, agile.

Scioltamĕnte, *It*. (*shĕ-ôl-ta-mĕn-tĕ*). Freely, fluently.

Scioltĕzza, *It*. (*shĕ-ôl-tĕt-sa*). Freedom, fluency.


Sciôlto, *It* (*shĕ-ôl-tō*). Free.

Scordâto, *It* (*skôr-da-tō*). Out of tune.

Score. The various parts of an instrumental or vocal composition, written on separate staves, and placed under each other to facilitate reading.

Scoring. See instrumentation.

ô, old ; ô, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ü, (*French*).

Scorréndo, *It.* (skör-rān-dō). } Glissando.
Scorrévole, *It.* (skör-rā-vō-lě) } Flowing, gliding.
Scotch snap or catch. The rhythm  which is peculiar to Scotch melodies.

Sdegnánte, *It.* (sdān-yan-tě). Angry, passionate.

Sdégno, *It.* (sdān-yo). Scorn, indignation.

Sdegnosaménte, *It.* (sdān-yō-za-mān-tě). Scornfully.

Sdegnóso, *It.* (sdān-yō-zo). Scornful.

Sdruciolándo, *It.* (sdroot-chē-ō-lan-dō). Sliding. Glissando.

Sdrucioláre, *It.* (sdroot-chē-ō-lá-rě). To slide. To play glissando.

Se, *It.* (sā). If.

Se bisógna, *It.* (sā bē-sōn-ya). If necessary.

Sec, *Fr.* (sěk).

Secco, *Fr.* (sěk-kō). } Simple, unembellished.

Sechs, *Ger.* (sěkhs). Six.

Sechssteltakt, *Ger.* (sěkhs-akh-t'l-takt). Six-eight time.

Sechs-saitig, *Ger.* (sěkhs-sē-tig). Instrument with six strings.

Sechs-theilig, *Ger.* (sěkhs-tē-lig). In six parts.

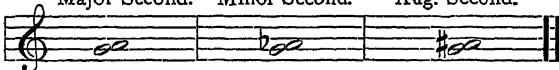
Sechzehntel, *Ger.* (sěkh-tsěn-t'l). Semiquavers.

Sechzehntelpause, *Ger.* (sěkh-tsěn-t'l-pow-zě). A semi-quaver rest.

Sechsvierteltakt, *Ger.* (sěkhs-fēr-t'l-takt). Six-four time.

Second. An interval consisting of two conjunct degrees.
 There are three kinds, — major, minor, and augmented.

Major Second. Minor Second. Aug. Second.



Secónda, *It.* (sā-kōn-da). Second.

Secónda volta, *It.* (sā-kōn-dā vōl-tá) Second time.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; a, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; ĩ, *ill* ;

Seconde dessus, Fr. (sā-kōnd dēs-su). Second soprano.

Seconde fois, It. (sā-kōnd fwà). Second time.

Secóndo, It. (sā-kōn-dō). Second.




Secóndo partíto, It. (sā-kōn-dō pâr-tē-tō). The second part.

Secular music. Music other than that intended for devotional purposes.

Secunde, Ger. (sě-koon-dě). A second.

Secundiren, Ger. (sě-koon-dīr-ěn). To play the second part.

Segnâre, It. (sân-yâ-rě). To beat time.

Ségno, It. (sân-yō). A sign. See *Al segno*, also *Dal segno*. The signs used are  , §, . The above terms direct the performer to repeat from the place marked by the sign to the word *Fine* or to a double-bar marked with a hold.



Sometimes only the sign is given.

Séque, It. (să-gwě). Follows.

Séque l'aria, It. (să-gwě la-rě-a). The aria follows.

Seguendo, It. (sě-gwăn-dō). } Following.

Seguente, It. (sě-gwăn-tě). }

Sequénza, It. (sě-guăn-tsà). Sequence.

Séque senza interruzione, It. (să-gwě sãn-tsà ěn-těer-root-tsě-ō-ně). Go on without stopping.

Sehnsucht, Ger. (sãn-sookht). Yearning, longing.

Sehnsüchtig, Ger. (sãn-sukht-tīg). With intense longing.

Sehr, Ger. (sâr). Very.

Sehr lebhaft, Ger. (sâr lěb-häft). Very lively.

Sei, It. (sā-ě). Six.

Seitenbewegung, Ger. (sē-t'n-bě-vă-goongk) Oblique motion.

Seitensatz, Ger. (sē-t'n-satz). A secondary theme in a sonata, rondo, symphony, etc.

ō, old ; ȝ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ü, (French)

S'élever, *Fr.* (sāl-ě-vā). To ascend in tone.

Semeiotechnie, *Fr.* (sě-mā-ō-tě-k-ně). A system of musical characters.

Semibreve. A whole note

Semicorchea, *Sp.* (sěm-ě-kōr-kě-ä). A semiquaver

Semi-croma, *Gr.* (sěm-ĩ-krō-mā). } A semiquaver.

Semi-cróma, *It.* (sěm-ě-krō-mā). }

Semicrotchet. A quaver or eighth note.

Semidemisemiquaver. A sixty-fourth note.

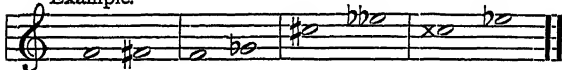
Semiminim. A crotchet, or quaver.

Semipausa, *Lat.* (sěm-ě-paw-sa). A semibreve rest.

Semiquaver. A sixteenth note.

Semitone. The smallest interval used in modern music.

Example.



Semi-tonique, *Fr.* (sěm-ě-tō-něk). Chromatic.

Semplice, *It.* (sām-plě-chě). Simple, unaffected.

Semplicemente, *It.* (sām-plě-chě-mān-tě). Simply, unaffectedly.

Sémpre, *It.* (sām-prě). Continually, throughout.

Sensible, *It.* (sěn-sě-bě-lě). Expressive, feeling.

Sensibilità, *It.* (sěn-sě-bě-lě-ta). Expression.

Sensibilménte, *It.* (sěn-sě-bě-l-mān-tě). Expressively.

Sensible, *Fr.* (sánh-sěbł). The leading-note. Note sensible is another term for the leading-note

Sentie, *Fr.* (sánh-tě). Expressed, felt.

Sentimentale, *Fr.* (sánh-tě-měň-tāl). Sentimental.

Sentiméto, *It.* (sěn-tě-mān-tō). Sentiment, feeling.

Sénza, *It.* (sān-tsà). Without

ā, ale ; ă, add ; â, care ; à, arm, ē, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĩ, ill ;

Sénza fiori, *It.* (*sān-tsa fē-ō-rē*). Without ornaments, without embellishments.

Sénza réplica, *It.* (*sān-tsa rā-plē-ka*). Without repetition.

Se piáce, *It.* (*sā pē-a-che*). If you please.

Sep-chord. Chord of the seventh.

Septet. } A composition for seven voices

Septett, *Ger.* (*sěp-tět*). } or instruments.

Septième, *Fr.* (*sět-ī-ām*). } The interval of the seventh.

Septime, *Ger.* (*sěp-tē-mě*). }

Septimen akkord, *Ger.* (*sěp-tī-měn āk-kōrd*). Chord of the seventh.

Septimole, *Ger.* (*sěp-tī-mō-lě*). } Septuplet.

Septole.

Septuor, *Fr.* (*sěp-tu-ōr*). Septet.

Septuplet. A group of seven notes of equal time-value to be performed in the time of four or six of the same kind in the regular rhythm.

Sequence. The repetition, more than twice in succession, of a motive or group, the repetitions occurring in ascending or descending motion, and by equal intervals.

Seraphine, (*sěr-ā-fēn*). A species of harmonium.

Serbáno, *It.* (*sěr-bā-nō*). The serpent, a bass wind instrument.

Serena, *It.* (*sě-rā-nā*). An evening song.

Seréno, *It.* (*sě-rā-nō*). Calm, serene.

Seria, *It.* (*sā-rē-a*). } Serious.

Serio, *It.* (*sā-rē-ō*). }

Sérieusement, *Fr.* (*sā-rī-ús-mānž*). Seriously.

Serióso, *It.* (*sā-rē-ō-zō*). In a grave, serious style.

Serpeggiándo, *It.* (*sěr-pěd-jē-ān-dō*). Gently winding, sliding, creeping.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; ü, (*French*).

Serpent. A bass wind instrument.

Serráta, It. (sěr-rá-ta). A concluding performance.

Sésta, It. (sās-tǎ). }
Sésto, It. (sās-tō). } Sixth.

Sestet, }
Sestetto, It. (sēs-tǎt-tō). } A sextet.

Sestina, It. (sēs-tē-na). A sextuplet.

Sestole, It. (sēs-tō-lě). }
Sestolet, It. (sēs-tō-lět). } A sextuplet.

Settetto, It. (sět-tǎt-tō). Septet.

Séttima, It. (sǎt-tē-mǎ). Interval of a seventh.

Séttimo, It. (sǎt-tē-mō). Seventh.

Setzart, Ger. (sěts-árt). Style of composition.

Setzkunst, Ger. (sěts-koonst). Art of composition.

Seul, Fr. (sül). }
Seule, Fr. (sül). } Solo, alone.

Seventh. An interval containing seven degrees.

Severaménte, It. (sě-věr-ä-mǎn-tě). Strict interpretation of tempo and expression marks.

Sevérita, It. (sě-vǎ-rē-tǎ). Severity, strictness.

Sexta, Lat. (sěx-tǎ). Sixth. Interval of a sixth. A sixth part.

Sexte, Ger. (sěx-tě). A sixth.

Sextet, }
Sextett, Ger. (sěx-tět). } A composition for six voices or instruments.

Sextole, Lat. (sěx-tō-lě). }
Sextolet, (sěx-tō-lět). } A sextuplet.

Sextuor, Fr. (sěx-tu-ör). Sextet.

Sextuplet. A group of six notes of equal time-value performed in the time of four of the same kind in the regular rhythm.

ā, *ale*; ǎ, *add*; â, *care*; a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Séxtus, *Lat.* (*sěx-tŭs*). A sixth part.

Sfogáto, *It.* (*sfo-gá-tō*). Light, airy. A direction in vocal music meaning that the passage thus marked must be rendered in a light and airy manner.

Sfórza, *It.* (*sfōr-tsa*). Forced, with energy.

Sforzándo, *It.* (*sfōr-tsan-dō*)

Sforzáto, *It.* (*sfōr-tsa-tō*).

The abbreviations of these terms are commonly applied to a single tone or chord, and denote that the notes so marked are to be performed with special stress.

Sforzáre la vóce, *It.* (*sfōr-tsa-rē la vō-chě*). To sing with emphasis.

Sfuggíto, *It.* (*sfood-jě-tō*). Avoided, shunned.

Shake. Trill.

Sharp. The sign ♯. The sharp when placed before a note or on a degree of the staff raises its pitch one half-tone.

Si, *It.* (*sē*). It, one. Seventh degree of the diatonic scale. Name of the note B in France and Italy.

Si léva il sordíno, *It.* (*sē lā-vā ēl sōr-dě-nō*). Take off the mute.

Si leváno i sordíni, *It.* (*sē lē-vā-nō ē sōr-dě-nō*). Take off the mutes

Si piáce, *It.* (*sē pē-ā-chě*). At pleasure.

Si réplica, *It.* (*sē rā-plē-ká*). Repeat.

Si ségue, *It.* (*sē sā-guě*). Proceed.

Si táce, *It.* (*sē ta-chě*). Be silent.

Si vólta, *It.* (*sē vōl-tá*). Turn over.

Sibilate, *It.* (*sē-bē-lā-tě*). To sing with a hissing sound.

ō, *old*; ō, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ũ, *but*; u, (*French*).

Siegesgesang, *Ger.* (*sē-ghēs-ghē-sàngĥ*). } A triumphal song.
Siegeslied, *Ger.* (*sē-ghēs-lēd*). }

Siegesmarsch, *Ger.* (*sē-ghēs-mārsh*). A triumphal march.

Siciliána, *It.* (*sē-chē-lē-a-na*). } A dance of the Sicilian
Siciliáno, *It.* (*sē-chē-lē-à-nō*). } peasants A pastorelle in
Sicilienne, *Fr.* (*sē-sē-lē-ēu*). } somewhat slow tempo
 and $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

Signalist. A military trumpet player

Signature. The signs placed at the head of the staff at the beginning of a composition, indicating the key and measure of the music which follows.

Signaturen, *Ger.* (*sig-na-too-rēn*). Figures and signs used in thorough-bass notation.

Sign, canceling. A natural.

Signe, *Fr.* (*sēn*). Sign.

Silbendehnung, *Ger.* (*sīl-bēn-dē-noongk*). Singing a syllable to more than one tone. Slurring a syllable.

Silbar, *Sp.* (*sīl-bár*). To whistle.

Silbern, *Ger.* (*sīl-bērn*). Of a silvery tone.

Silboso, *Sp.* (*sīl-bō-zō*). Whistling, hissing.

Silence, *Fr.* (*sē-lanĥs*). A rest.

Silences pointés, *Fr.* (*sē-lanĥs pwanĥ-tā*). Dotted rests.

Silenciosamente, *Sp.* (*sē-lēn thē-ō-za-mān-tē*). Quietly, softly.

Silentando, *It.* (*sē-lēn-tān-dō*). A term denoting a slackening of the time.

Silenzio, *It.* (*sē-lān-tsē-ō*). A rest.

Simicon, *Ger.* (*sīm-ī-kōn*). A harp with thirty-five strings.

Simile, *It.* (*sē-mē-lē*). In like manner. Continue in the same manner as the preceding passage.

Simplement, *Fr.* (*sānh-ple-manĥ*). Simply, unaffected.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; â, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

- Sin**, *It.* (sēn). Abbreviation of Sino.
- Sinfonia**, *It.* (sēn-fō-nē-a). A symphony. A name given to the overture of an Italian opera belonging to the earlier school.
- Sinfonie**, *Ger.* (sīn-fō-nē). Symphony.
- Singakademie**, *Ger.* (sīng-ak-a-da-mē). A choral singing society. A singing academy.
- Sing-art**, *Ger.* (sīng-ärt). Style of singing.
- Singbar**, *Ger.* (sīng-bar). Singable.
- Sing-bass**, *Ger.* (sīng-bass). A vocal bass.
- Sing-chor**, *Ger.* (sīng-kōr). Choir.
- Singend**, *Ger.* (sīng-ēnd). Cantabile.
- Singe-tanz**, *Ger.* (sīng-tānts). Dances accompanied by singing.
- Sing-fuge**, *Ger.* (sīng-foo-ghě). A vocal fugue.
- Sing-gedicht**, *Ger.* (sīng-ghě-dīkht). A poem set to music.
- Singhiozzando**, *It.* (sēn-ghě-ōt-tsünd-dō). Sobbing, catching the breath.
- Sing-kunst**, *Ger.* (sīng-koonst). The art of singing.
- Sing-mährchen**, *Ger.* (sīng-mār-kh'n). A legend in song.
- Singmanieren**, *Ger.* (sīng-ma-nē-r'n). Vocal embellishments.
- Sing-meister**, *Ger.* (sīng-mīs-tēr). Singing master.
- Sing-schauspiel**, *Ger.* (sīng-show-shpēl). A drama interspersed with singing.
- Sing-schule**, *Ger.* (sīng-shoo-lě). Singing school.
- Sing-spiel**, *Ger.* (sīng-shpēl). "A sing-play." A title given to the earlier form of the German national opera. The name is used at the present time for any light opera or operetta with spoken interludes.
- Sing-stimme**, *Ger.* (sīng-shīlm-me). A vocal part. The singing voice, the voice.

ō, old ; ȝ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ü, (*French*).

- Sing-stuck**, *Ger.* (*sĭng-shtük*). Air, melody.
- Sing-stunde**, *Ger.* (*sĭng-shtoon-dě*). Singing lesson.
- Sing-verein**, *Ger.* (*sĭng-fě-rĭn*). Choral society.
- Sing-weise**, *Ger.* (*sĭng-vĭ-sě*). In a singing style.
- Sinistra**, *It.* (*sē-nēs-tra*). Left.
- Sink-a-pace**. See Cinque-pace.
- Sino**, *It.* (*sē-nō*). As far as, to, up to, till.
- Sino al fine**, *It.* (*sē-nō ăl fē-ně*). To the end.
- Si piáce**, *It.* (*sē pē-â-chě*). Ad libitum.
- Sirenion**, (*sĭ-rĕn-ĭ-ôn*). An instrument of the piano and harpsichord class.
- Si réplica**, *It.* (*sē rā-plē-kà*). To be repeated.
- Si scrĭva**, *It.* (*sē skrĕ-va*). As written.
- Si segue**, *It.* (*sē sâ-guě*). As follows.
- Sistéma**, *It.* (*sēs-tě-mâ*). Staff.
- Sister**, *Ger.* (*sĭs-těr*). An old German guitar.
- Sistro**, *It.* (*sēs-trō*). A triangle.
- Sistrum**, *Lat.* (*sĭs-trŭm*). A rattle used by the ancient Egyptians, the Greeks, and Romans. Its common form was that of a handle surmounted by a loop of metal having cross-bars on which rings were sometimes placed.
- Si táce**, *It.* (*sē tã-chě*). Be silent.
- Sitz**, *Ger.* (*sĭtz*). Place, situation.
- Si vólga**, *It.* (*sē vōl-gá*). }
Si vólta, *It.* (*sē vōl-tà*). } Turn over.
- Sixième**, *Fr.* (*sēz-ĭ-ām*). }
Sixte, *Fr.* (*sĕkst*). } Sixth.
- Sixte ajoutée**, *Fr.* (*sĕkst â-zhoo-tã*). Added sixth.
- Sixth**. An interval containing six degrees.
- Skizze**, *Ger.* (*skĭts-tsě*). Sketch.

â, *ale*; ã, *add*; â, *care*; ä, *arm*; ě, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Skizzen, *Ger.* (*skīts-tsě*n). Sketches.

Slancio, *It.* (*slan-shō*). } Impetuosity. Sometimes written


Slanzio, *It.* (*slan-tsē-ō*). } "islancio."

Slargándo, *It.* (*slár-gán-dō*). }

Slargandósi, *It.* (*slar-gän-dō-zē*). } Growing slow.

Slentándo, *It.* (*slěn-tan-dō*). Slargando.

Slissáto, *It.* (*slēs-zà-tō*). Slurred.

Slur. The sign  which, when placed over or under two or more notes, indicates that the passage is to be performed legato.

Smaniánte, *It.* (*sma-nē-án-tě*). }

Smaniáto, *It.* (*smā-nē-à-tō*). } In an impetuous, passion-

Smanióso, *It.* (*smā-nē-ō-zō*). } ate style.

Sminuéndó, *It.* (*smē-noo-ān-dō*). } Diminishing and decreas-

Sminuító, *It.* (*smē-noo-ē-tō*). } ing in speed and force.

Smoréndó, *It.* (*smō-rān-dō*). Dying away.

Smorfíoso, *It.* (*smōr-fē-ō-zō*). Affected expression

Smorzándó, *It.* (*smōr-tsān-dō*). Dying away.

Soáve, *It.* (*sō-a-vě*). Soft, sweet, suave.

Soavéménte, *It.* (*sō-ä-vě-mān-tě*). Suavely.

Soggettó, *It.* (*sōd-jăt-tō*). Subject, theme.

Sognándó, *It.* (*sōn-yan-dō*). In a dreamy style.

Soh. Term given to the syllable sol in the Tonic sol-fa system.

Soirée musicale, *Fr.* (*swà-rā mü-zē-kāl*). A musical evening.

Sol. Name of the note G in France, also the fifth note of the diatonic scale.

Sóla, *It.* (*sō-lā*). Alone.

Solemnis, *Lat.* (*sō-lēm-nīs*). Solemn.

Solénne, *It.* (*sō-lān-ně*). }

Solennelle, *Fr.* (*sō-lēn-ně*). } Solemn, splendid, pompous.

ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; u, (French).

Solennemente, *It.* (sō-lĕn-nĕ-mān-tĕ). Solemnly.

Solennità, *It.* (sō-lĕn-nĕ-tā). Solemnity.

Solfà, *It.* (sōl-fa). Scale. A conductor's baton.

Sol-fa. To sing solfeggi. Solmisation and its syllables, do, re, mi, etc.

Solfeggiare, *It.* (sōl-fād-jē-a-rĕ). To sol-fa.

Solfège, *Fr.* (sōl-fāzhĕ).

Solfeggi, *It.* (sōl-fād-jĕ).

Solfeggio, *It.* (sōl-fād-jĕ-ō).

} A vocal exercise on one
vowel, the syllables of sol-
misation, or words.

Soli, *It.* (sō-lĕ). The parts for solo performers.

Solito, *It.* (sō-lĕ-tō). Usual, accustomed.

Solmisation. Sol-fa-ing. A system of teaching scales and intervals by the syllables, do, re, mi, etc.

Solo, *It.* (sō-lō). Alone. Music for a single instrument or voice with or without accompaniment.

Solosänger, *Ger.* (sō-lō-sāng-ĕr). A solo singer.

Solospieler, *Ger.* (sō-lō-shpĕ-lĕr). A solo player.

Solostimme, *Ger.* (sō-lō-shŭm-mĕ). A solo part or voice

Sombrer, *Fr.* (sōm-brā). A term used in vocal music to indicate a sombre, veiled, but intense expression.

Somma, *It.* (sōm-ma). Highest, greatest, supreme, utmost, extreme.

Sommerlied, *Ger.* (sōm-mĕr-lĕd). A song in praise of summer.

Son, *Fr.* (sōnh). Tone, sound.

Son harmonique, *Fr.* (sōnh hār-mō-nĕk). Harmonic tone.

Son plein, *Fr.* (sōnh plānh). A round, full tone.

Sonáble, *It.* (sō-na-bĕ-lĕ). Sounding, resonant.

Sonánte, *It.* (sō-nan-tĕ). Sonorous, resonant, resounding

Sonáre, *It.* (sō-ná-rĕ). To sound, to play.

Sonáre álla ménte, *It.* (sō-na-rĕ al-la mán-tĕ). To improvise.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Sonata. An extended instrumental composition, usually of three or four movements.

Sonáta da câmera, It. (sō-na-tá da ka-mě-ră) A sonata designed for the chamber or parlor.

Sonata da chiésa, It. (sō-nà-tá da kě-ā-za). A church sonata, an organ sonata.

Sonate, Fr. (sō-năt) and *Ger.* (sō-nà-tě). A sonata.

Sonatóre, It. (sō-na-tō-rě). A performer on any instrument.

Sonévole, It. (sō-nā-vō-lě). See Sonabile.

Sóno, It. (sō-nō) Tone, sound.

Sonoraménte, It. (sō-nō-ra-măn-tě). Sonorously, resoundingly.

Sonóre, It. (sō-nō-rě). Sonorous.

Sonus, Lat. (sō-nūs). Tone, sound.

Sópra, It. (sō-pră). Above, over, higher; upon, on.

Sópra dominánte, It. (sō-pra dō-mě-nan-tě). Dominant.

Sopra tónica, It. (sō-pră tō-nē-ka). Super tonic.

Sópra úna córde, It. (sō-pră oo-nă kôr-dě). On one string.

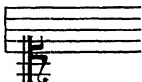
Sopran, Ger. (sō-prăn). Soprano.

Sopran-schlüssel, Ger. (sō-pran-shlūs-s'l). Treble clef.

Sopran-stimme, Ger. (sō-prăn-shlīm-mě). Soprano voice or part.

Sopráno, It. (sō-pra-nō). The highest division of the human voice.

Soprano clef. The C clef on the first line.



Sórda, It (sôr-dá). Dull, muffled. [tone.]

Sordaménte, It. (sôr-da-măn-tě). With a muffled, veiled

ō, old; ǒ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ŭ, but; ü, (French).

Sordíno, *It.* (sōr-dē-nō). A mute. Beethoven used the terms *con sordini* and *senza sordini* to denote when and when not to use the soft pedal of the piano.

Sórdo, *It.* (sōr-dō). Muted.

Sordun, *Ger.* (sōr-doon). A mute for the trumpet.

Sorgfältig, *Ger.* (sōrg-fāl-tīgh). Cautious, careful.

Sortie, *Fr.* (sōr-tē). A closing voluntary for the organ.

Sortita, *It.* (sōr-tē-tá). See *sortie*. Also the first number sung by a leading character in an opera.

Sospensivamente, *It.* (sōs-pēn-sē-va-mān-tě). Irresolutely, doubtfully.

Sospirando, *It.* (sōs-pē-ran-dō) } Sighing, sobbing. A vo-
Sospirante, *It.* (sōs-pē-rān-tě). } cal effect

Sospirévole, *It.* (sōs-pē-rā-vō-lě) } Sighing deeply. Mourn-
Sospiróso, *It.* (sōs-pē-rō-zō). } ful, plaintive.

Sostenendo, *It.* (sōs-tě-nān-dō). } See *sostenuto*.

Sostenénte, *It.* (sōs-tě-nān-tě). }

Sostenúto, *It.* (sōs-tě-noo-tō). Sustained. As a tempo mark it is about the same as *andante*.

Sótto, *It.* (sōt-tō). Under, below.

Sótto dominante, *It.* (sōt-tō dō-mē-nan-tě). The subdominant.

Sóttovóce, *It.* (sōt-tō vō-chē). In an undertone

Soubasse, *Fr.* (soo-bàs). Sub-bass.

Soupir, *Fr.* (soo-pēr). A quarter rest.

Sourdement, *Fr.* (soord-manh). In a subdued manner.

Sourdine, *Fr.* (soor-dēn). A mute.

Sous, *Fr.* (soo). Below, under.

Sous-chantre, *Fr.* (soo-shanhtr). A deputy precentor or cantor. An assistant choir-master.

Sous-dominante, *Fr.* (soo dō-mī-nānht). Sub-dominant.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

- Sous-médiate**, *Fr.* (soo-mā-dī-anhē). Sub-mediant.
- Sous-tonique**, *Fr.* (soo-tō-nēk). Subtonic or leading note.
- Soutenir**, *Fr.* (soo-tē-nēr). To sustain a sound.
- Spagnolétta**, *It.* (span-yō-lāt-ta). A Spanish dance.
- Spagnuola**, *It.* (span-yoo-ō-là). The guitar.
- Sparta**, *It.* (spar-ta).
- Spartita**, *It.* (spār-tē-ta).
- Spartito**, *It.* (spar-tē-tō).
- Sparte**, *Ger.* (spar-tē).
- } A partitura.
- Spasshaft**, *Ger.* (shpäss-häft). Scherzando.
- Spezzáto**, *It.* (spēt-tsa-tō). Divided.
- Spianáta**, *It.* (spē-ā-na-tā).
- Spianáto**, *It.* (spē-ā-na-tō).
- } Smooth, even, tranquil.
- Spiccataménte**, *It.* (spēk-kā-tā-mān-tē). Brilliantly.
- Spiccáto**, *It.* (spēk-kā-tō). A variety of springing-bow in violin-playing.
- Spiel**, *Ger.* (shpēl). Play, performance.
- Spielart**, *Ger.* (shpēl-ärt). Style or system of playing.
- Spiel manieren**, *Ger.* (shpēl ma-nē-r'n). Instrumental embellishments.
- Spirito**, *It.* (spē-rē-tō). Spirit, life.
- Spiritósaménte**, *It.* (spē-rē-tō-zā-mān-tē).
- Spiritóso**, *It.* (spē-rē-tō-zō).
- Spirituóso**, *It.* (spē-rē-too-ō-zō).
- } With energy
and anima-
tion.
- Spitze**, *Ger.* (shpīt-tsē). Point. Point of a bow. Also denoting the toe in organ-playing.
- Spottlied**, *Ger.* (shpōt-lēd). A satirical song.
- Springing-bow**. A kind of bowing used by violin-players in which the bow is allowed to drop on the string, its elasticity causing it to rebound after every tone.
- Spruchgesang**, *Ger.* (shproukh-ghē-sangh). An anthem.
- ō, old ; ȝ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; u, (*French*).

Sprung, *Ger.* (shproongh). A leap or skip.

Sprung-weise, *Ger.* (shproongk-vi-sě). By leaps or skips.

Squilla, *It.* (squēl-la). A little bell, a shrill-sounding bell.

Squillante, *It.* (squēl-lan-tě). Ringing, sounding, bell-like in tone.

Sta, *It.* (sta). As it stands.

Stabat Mater, *Lat.* (sía-băt ma-těr). A hymn on the crucifixion.

Stabile, *It.* (stă-bē-lě). Firm, steady.

Staccare, *It.* (stăk-kă-rě). To make staccato.

Staccatissimo, *It.* (stak-kă-tes-sē-mō). Very much detached.

Staccato, *It.* (stăk-kă-tō). Detached, separated.

Staff. The five parallel horizontal lines and their four intervening spaces used in musical notation.

Staff-degree. A degree on the staff.

Stambuzare, *It.* (stăm-boo-tsă-rě). To beat the drum.

Stamm, *Ger.* (shtam) Root.

Stamm-akkord, *Ger.* (shtam-ak-körd). A chord in its fundamental position

Stampita, *It.* (stăm-pě-tă). A song with instrumental accompaniment.

Ständchen, *Ger.* (shtänd-khě). A serenade.

Standhaft, *Ger.* (shtand-haft). Steady, resolute.

Stanghétta, *It.* (stan-găt-tă). Bar.

Stark, *Ger.* (shtark). Loud, vigorous.

Stärker, *Ger.* (shtär-kěr). Louder.

Stave. See Staff.

Steg, *Ger.* (shtěgh). Bridge.

Stentando, *It.* (stěn-tăn-dō). Delaying, dragging, or retarding the tempo.

Stentato, *It.* (stěn-tăt-tō). Delayed, retarded.

ă, ale ; ă, add ; â, care ; à, arm ; ě, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĭ, ill ;

Step. At times used instead of degree and tone.

Sterbe-gesang, *Ger.* (*shtěr-bě ghě-sangk*).
Sterbe-lied, *Ger.* (*shtěr-bě-lēd*). } Funeral hymn.

Sterbend, *Ger.* (*shtěr-bënd*). Morendo.

Sterbe-ton, *Ger.* (*shtěr-bě-tōn*). A tone diminishing insensibly.

Stéso, *It.* (*stā-zō*). Extended, prolonged.

Stéso móto, *It.* (*stā-zō mō-tō*). A slow movement.

Stéso, *It.* (*stās-sō*). Same as steso

Stibacchiáto, *It.* (*stē-bák-kē-a-tō*). Relaxing, retarding the time.

Stich, *Ger.* (*shtīkh*). A dot or point.

Stil, *Ger.* (*shtīl*). }

Stile, *It.* (*stē-lě*). } Style.

Stilo, *It.* (*stē-lō*). }

Still, *Ger.* (*shtīl*). Calm, tranquil.

Stimme, *Ger.* (*shtīm-mě*). Voice, part.

Stimm ansatz, *Ger.* (*shtīm an-sats*). Attack of a vocal tone.

Stimm bänder, *Ger.* (*shtīm bān-děr*). Vocal chords.

Stimm bildung, *Ger.* (*shtīm bīl-doongk*). Training of the voice

Stimm buch, *Ger.* (*shtīm bookh*). A part book.

Stimm führer, *Ger.* (*shtīm fuhrěr*). Leader in a chorus.

Stimm führung, *Ger.* (*shtīm fūh-roongk*). Leading of the parts.

Stimm mittel, *Ger.* (*shtīm mītt'l*). Vocal powers.

Stimm umfang, *Ger.* (*shtīm oom-fāngk*). Compass of the voice.

Stimmungsbild, *Ger.* (*shtīm-moongs-bīld*). A short characteristic piece.

Stinguéndo, *It.* (*stēn-guān-dō*). Dying away.

ō, *old* ; ǒ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ũ, *but* ; ü, (*French*).

- Stiracchiáto**, *It.* (stē-rak-kē-ā-tō). } Dragging, retarding.
Stiráto, *It.* (stē-rà-tō). }
Stonánte, *It.* (stō-nān-tě). Discordant, out of tune.
Stop. To change the pitch of an instrument.
Stopfen, *Ger.* (shtōpf-fēn). To stop.
Stopf tóne, *Ger.* (shtōpf tō-ně). Stopped tones.
Stórta, *It.* (stōr-tā). A serpent.
Stosszeichen, *Ger.* (shtōs-tsī-k'n). Staccato mark.
Straccicalando, *It.* (strāt-chē-ka-lān-dō). Prattling, babbling.
Strain. Melody, tune.
Strascicándo, *It.* (strā-shē-kān-dō). Dragging.
Strathspey. A lively Scottish dance.
Stravagánte, *It.* (stra-va-gan-tě). Fantastical, extravagant.
Streichen, *Ger.* (shtrī-kh'n). To bow, as in violin-playing.
 To cut, as any portion of an opera.
Streich instrumente, *Ger.* (shtrikh in-stroo-mēn-tě). Stringed instruments played with a bow.
Streich orchester, *Ger.* (shtrikh or-kh's-těr). String-orchestra.
Streich quartett, *Ger.* (shtrikh kwar-tět). String-quartet.
Streich trio, *Ger.* (strikh trē-ō). String-trio.
Streng, *Ger.* (shtrěng). Severe, strict.
Strépito, *It.* (strā-pē-tō). Noise.
Strepitosaménte, *It.* (strā-pē-tō-zā-mān-tě). } In a boisterous;
Strepitóso, *It.* (strā-pē-tō-zō). } impetuous style.
Strétta, *It.* (strāt-ta). }
Strétte, *Fr.* (strět). } A division of a figure. A closing
Strétto, *It.* (strāt-tō). } passage taken in faster tempo.
Stridénte, *It.* (strē-dān-tě). Harsh, noisy. In pianoforte playing it is the same as martellato.
Stridevole, *It.* (strē-dě-vō-lě). Sharp, shrill, acute.
Stringéndo, *It.* (strēn-gān-dō). Accelerando.

ā, ale ; ă, add ; â, care ; â, arm ; ē, eve ; ě, end ; ĭ, ice ; ĭ, ill ;

Strisciádo, *It.* (strē-shē-án-dō). Smooth, legato, gliding; glissando.

Strombazzáta, *It.* (ström-bát-tsa-ta). } The sound of a
Strombettáta, *It.* (ström-bět-ta-ta). } trumpet.

Stromentáto, *It.* (strō-měn-ta-tō). Instrumented.

Stroménto, *It.* (strō-măn-tō). Instrument.

Stuck, *Ger.* (shtuk). A piece.

Stufe, *Ger.* (shtoo-fě). Step, degree.

Stürmisch, *Ger.* (shturm-ışh). Passionate, impetuous.

Su, *It.* (soo). On, upon; near, by.

Suáve, *It.* (swà-vě). See Soave.

Sub, *Lat.* (sűb). Under.

Subdominant. The under-dominant. The fourth degree of the diatonic scale.

Subitaménte, *It.* (soo-bě-tá-măn-tě). } Quickly, suddenly.
Súbito, *It.* (soo-bě-tō). }

Submediant. The sixth degree of the diatonic scale.

Subsemitone. The sub-tonic, or leading tone.

Subtonic. The leading note.

Suffocáto, *It.* (soof-fō-ka-tō). Muffled, damped.

Suivez, *Fr.* (swē-vā). Same as *Colla parte*. Follow, continue, go on; simile.

Sujet, *Fr.* (su-zhā). Subject.

Sul, *It.* (sool). On the.

Sul ponticello, *It.* (sool pŏn-tě-chěl-lō). Near the bridge.

Súlla, *It.* (sool-lā). Sul.

Súlla córda, *It.* (sool-lā kŏr-dà). On the string. [board.

Súlla tastiera, *It.* (sool-lā tas-tě-ā-ra). By or near the finger-

Súlle, *It.* (sool-lě) Sul.

Suo loco, *It.* (soo-ō lŏ-kō). Its accustomed place.

Suonantina, *It.* (swō-nán-fě-nā). A short, easy sonata.

ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ŭ, but; ü, (French).

Suonàre, *It.* (swō-nà-rě). Same as sonare.

Super, *Lat.* (sū-pěr). Over, above.

Superdominant. The sixth degree of the diatonic scale.

Superfluous. Sometimes used instead of augmented.

Supertonic. The second degree of the diatonic scale.

Super-tonique, *Fr.* (sü-pěr-tō-něk) Supertonic.

Supplichévole, *It.* (soop-plē-kā-vō-lě).

Supplichevolménte, *It.* (soop-plē-kā-vōl-mān-tě). } In a pleading manner.

Sur, *Fr.* (sur). On, over, upon.

Sur une corde, *Fr.* (sür une kōrd). See *Sopra una corda*.

Sus-dominante, *Fr.* (su dō-mī-nanht). Superdominant.


Suss, *Ger.* (suss). Sweetly.

Sus-tonique, *Fr.* (sü-tō-něk). Supertonic.

Susurrando, *It.* (soo-soor-ran-dō) } In a murmurous, whis-
Susurrante, *It.* (soo-soor-ran-tě) } pering tone.

Svegliáto, *It.* (svāl-yě-à-tō). Brisk, lively, animated.

Svéltó, *It.* (svāl-tō). Light, agile.

Swell. A crescendo , or crescendo and diminuendo



Syllabic melody. One syllable to each tone of the melody.

Syllable-name. The syllables do, re, mi, etc.

Symphonic. Relating to a symphony. Any composition constructed similar to a symphony.

Symphony. A sonata for orchestra.

Syncopate. To change or omit the accent of a tone or chord occurring on a strong beat by tying it over from the former weak beat; to interrupt the rhythm; to give a strong accent on a weak beat.

Syncopated. A tone or chord deprived of its natural accent. See Syncopate.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Syncopation. The tying of a weak beat to the succeeding strong beat, and thus changing the natural accent; the temporary establishment of a false rhythm; an interruption of the natural rhythm. .

Synkope, Ger. (sîn-kō-pě). Syncopation.

System. The several staves belonging to a score.

Système, Fr. (sīs-tēm). Compass of an instrument. The complete range of musical tones.

<p>Táce, It. (ta-chě). Táčet, Lat. (ta-sět). Táci, It. (tā-chě).</p>	}	<p>“Is silent.” A vocal or instrumental part so marked is silent through a portion or all of the number or movement in which the term is used.</p>
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Taille, Fr. (tā-üh). Tenor voice. In a vocal sense the term is used only in church music. The tenor violin (Viola).

Takt, Ger. (takt). Time, a measure, a beat.

Takt accent, Ger. (takt ak-tsěnt). Measure accent, primary accent.

Taktart, Ger. (takt-ärt). Measure, time, rhythm.

Takterstickung, Ger. (tak-těr-shitk-oongk). Syncopation, the omission of measures by the overlapping of two periods or phrases.

Taktfach, Ger. (takt-fakh). A space.

Taktfest, Ger. (takt-fěst). Steady in time.

Taktglied, Ger. (takt-glěd). Measure note. [time.

Takthalten, Ger. (takt-häl-těn). To keep time Keeping

Taktieren, Ger. (tak-tě-r'n). To beat time.

Taktierstab, Ger. (tak-těr-shtab). A baton.

Taktmässig, Ger. (takt-mā-sīg). In time.

ō, old ; ô, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ŭ, but ; ü, (French).

- Taktmesser**, *Ger.* (*takt-měs-sěr*). Metronome.
- Takt-note**, *Ger.* (*takt-nō-tě*). A whole note.
- Takt-pause**, *Ger.* (*takt-pow-zě*). Measure-rest.
- Takt-schlagen**, *Ger.* (*takt shla-ghě*). To beat time.
- Takt-stock**, *Ger.* (*takt-shtōk*). A baton.
- Takt-strich**, *Ger.* (*takt-shtrīkh*). A bar.
- Takt-teil**, *Ger.* (*tākt-tīl*). A beat or count.
- Taktvorzeichnung**, *Ger.* (*tākt-fōr-tsīk-noongk*) } Time sig-
Taktzeichen, *Ger.* (*takt-tsī-kh'n*). } nature.
- Tändelnd**, *Ger.* (*tān-dělnđ*). In a bantering, toying style.
- Tantino**, *It.* (*tān-tē-nō*). A little.
- Tánto**, *It.* (*tān-tō*). As much, so much. Too. *Allegro non tanto*, not too fast.
- Tanz**, *Ger.* (*tants*). Dance.
- Tanze**, *Ger.* (*tan-tsě*). Dances.
- Tarantélla**, *It.* (*tar-rán-tāl-la*). A southern Italian dance in rapid $\frac{3}{4}$ time. A title given to modern instrumental pieces in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$ time, and of very rapid tempo.
- Tardaménte**, *It.* (*tār-da-mān-tě*). Lingeringly, slowly.
- Tardándo**, *It.* (*tar-dan-dō*). } See Ritardando.
Tardáto, *It.* (*tar-da-tō*). }
- Tárdo**, *It.* (*tar-dō*). Lingering, slow.
- Tastatur**, *Ger.* (*tas-ta-toor*). }
Tastatúra, *It.* (*tas-ta-too-ra*). } Keyboard.
- Tásto**, *It.* (*tās-tō*). Key (mechanical). Touch.
- Tásto sólo**, *It.* (*tas-tō sō-lō*). A direction to play the part so marked either as written or in octaves without chords.
- Tattoo**. The beat of a drum at night calling the soldiers to their quarters.
- Te**. For si in the tonic sol-fa system.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; ä, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; i, *ice* ; ĭ, *ill* ;

Té, *Fr.* (tā). C♯.

Technic, (*těk-nīk*).

Technik, *Ger.* (*těk-nīk*).

Technique, (*těk-nēk*).

} The skill in vocal or instrumental performance apart from the musical taste displayed; the mechanical training of an artist obtained through technical studies.

Teddéo, *It.* (*těd-dā-ō*). Te Deum

Tedésca, *It.* (*tě-dās-ka*).

Tedésco, *It.* (*tě-dās-kō*)

} German.

Téma, *It.* (*tā-ma*). Theme.

Tempestosamente, *It.* (*těm-pěs-tō-zā-mān-tě*). Impetuously

Tempestoso, *It.* (*těm-pěs-tō-zō*). Impassioned.

Témpo, *It.* (*tām-pō*). Time, measure, rate of speed, beat.

Tempo-mark. The word or phrase placed at the beginning of a movement indicating the general character and speed desired. [before

Tempo wie vorher, *Ger.* (*těm-po vē fō-rěr*). The time as

Temps, *Fr.* (*tāh*). Time, beat.

Temps faible, *Fr.* (*tāh fā-b'l*). Weak beat

Temps fort, *Fr.* (*tāh fōr*). Strong beat.

Temps frappé, *Fr.* (*tāh frăp-pā*). The down beat.

Temps levé, *Fr.* (*tāh lě-vā*). The up beat.

Tendre, *Fr.* (*tāhdr*). Tender.

Tendrement, *Fr.* (*tāhdr-mān*). Tenderly.

Tenebrae, *Lat.* (*těn-ě-brā*). Gloom, darkness.

Tenendo, *It.* (*tě-nān-dō*). Holding.

Ténera, *It.* (*tān-ě-ra*).

Teneramente, *It.* (*těn-ě-ra-mān-tě*).

Tenerézza, *It.* (*těn-ě-răt-tsà*).

Ténero, *It.* (*tā-ně-ro*).

} Delicate, tender, soft.

ō, old ; ǒ, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ů, but ; u, (*French*).

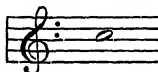
Tenéte, *It.* (tě-ně-tě). Hold.

Teneur, *Fr.* (tě-nur). The melody or canto fermo in a choral or hymn-tune.

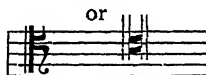
Tenir, *Fr.* (tě-něr). To hold.

Tenor. The highest natural male voice.

Tenor C. The lowest C in the tenor voice; small C.



Tenor clef. The C clef placed on the fourth line.



Tenóre, *It.* (tě-nō-rě). Tenor.

Tenóre búffo, *It.* (tě-nō-rě boof-fō). A tenor who sings comic roles.

Tenóre leggiéro, *It.* (tě-nō-rě lěd-jě-ā-rō). A light tenor.

Tenóre robústó, *It.* (tě-nō-rě rō-boos-tō). A powerful tenor.

Tenor schlüssel, *Ger.* (těn-ōr shłús-s'l) Tenor clef.

Tenor-viole, *Ger.* (těn-ōr-fī-ō-lě). Tenor violin, viola.

Tenor zeichen, *Ger.* (těn-ōr tsī-ke'n). Tenor clef.

Tenue, *Fr.* (tě-nu).

Tenúte, *It.* (tā-noo-tě). } Held, sustained.

Tenúto, *It.* (tā-noo-tō). }

Tepidaménte, *It.* (tā-pě-dā-mān-tě). In an even unimpassioned style.

Ter, *Lat.* (těr). Thrice. A term denoting that a passage of instrumental music, verse, or part of one in a song is to be rendered three times.

Tercet, *Fr.* (těr-sā). A triplet.

Ternary. Composed of three parts.

ā, ale; ă, add; â care; a, arm; ē, eve; ě, end; ĭ, ice; ĩ, ill;

Ternary measure. Simple triple time.

Tertia, Lat. (*těr-shĭ-a*). Third.

Tertia modi, Lat. (*těr-shĭ-ā mō-dē*). Third degree of a scale.

Terz, Ger. (*těrts*). }
Térza, It. (*târ tsà*). } The interval of a third. Third.

Tetrachord. The interval of a perfect fourth. The scale progression of four tones comprising a perfect fourth.

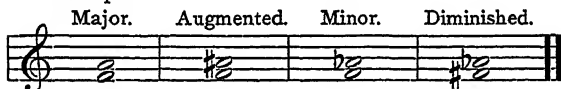
Tetratone. An augmented fourth.

Thema, Ger. (*tā-mà*). }
Thème, Fr. (*tēm*). } Theme.

Thesis, Gr. (*thā-sīs*). The down beat, strong beat.

Third. An interval consisting of three degrees.

Example.



Thorough-bass. A kind of musical short-hand in which the chords to be written or played with a given bass are indicated by figures placed over or under the given part.

Threnody. A dirge. A song of lamentation.

Tie. A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch intended to be rendered as one note equal in time value to the two given notes.

Tief, Ger. (*tĕf*). Low, grave, deep.

Tierce, Fr. (*tĕrs*). Third.

Tige, Fr. (*tĕg*). Stick of a bow; drumstick.

Timbre, Fr. (*tănhĕbr*). }
Timbro, It. (*tĕm-brō*). } Quality of tone.

ō, old; ȝ, odd; ô, done; oo, moon; ū, lute; ŭ, but; u, (French).

Time. Tempo; duration of notes, number and duration of beats in a measure

Time signature. The sign placed after the clef and its accompanying sharps or flats, usually in the form of a fraction.

		The following are the present time signatures.	
SIMPLE COMMON TIMES.		Alla Breve — ♩ .	Every measure contains four beats, each represented by a half note or its equivalent.
		Common time — C or $\frac{4}{4}$.	Four beats, each represented by a quarter note or its equivalent.
		Alla Cappella — ♩ or $\frac{2}{2}$.	The same time signature as Alla Breve. Every measure contains two beats, each represented by a half note or its equivalent. Sometimes incorrectly called Alla Breve
	$\frac{2}{4}$	Two quarter beats to each measure.	
	$\frac{4}{8}$	Four eighth beats to each measure.	
	$\frac{8}{8}$	Eight eighth beats to each measure.	
	$\frac{2}{8}$	Two eighth beats to each measure.	
	$\frac{4}{16}$	Four sixteenth beats to each measure.	
COMPOUND COMMON TIMES.	$\frac{12}{4}$	Four beats, each represented by a dotted half note or its equivalent	
	$\frac{12}{8}$	Four beats, each represented by a dotted quarter note or its equivalent.	
	$\frac{12}{16}$	Four beats, each represented by a dotted eighth note or its equivalent	
	$\frac{6}{2}$	Two beats, each represented by a dotted whole note or its equivalent.	

ā, *ale*; ä, *add*; â, *care*; â, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ī, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

COMPOUND COMMON TIMES.	{	$\frac{6}{4}$	Two beats, each represented by a dotted half note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{6}{8}$	Two beats, each represented by a dotted quarter note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{6}{16}$	Two beats, each represented by a dotted eighth note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{24}{16}$	Eight beats, each represented by a dotted eighth note or its equivalent.
SIMPLE TRIPLE TIMES.	{	$\frac{3}{1}$	or 3 Three beats, each represented by a whole note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{3}{2}$	Three beats, each represented by a half note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{3}{4}$	Three beats, each represented by a quarter note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{3}{8}$	Three beats, each represented by an eighth note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{3}{16}$	Three beats, each represented by a sixteenth note or its equivalent.
COMPOUND TRIPLE TIMES.	{	$\frac{9}{4}$	Three beats, each represented by a dotted half note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{9}{8}$	Three beats, each represented by a dotted quarter note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{9}{16}$	Three beats, each represented by a dotted eighth note or its equivalent.
SIMPLE QUIN- TUPLE TIMES.	{	$\frac{5}{4}$	Five beats, each represented by a quarter note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{5}{8}$	Five beats, each represented by an eighth note or its equivalent.

ô, *old* ; ô, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; ü, (*French*).

COMPOUND QUINTUPLE TIMES.	{	$\frac{15}{8}$	Three beats; each beat has the value of five eighth notes.
		$\frac{15}{16}$	Three beats; each beat has the value of five sixteenth notes.
SEPTUPLE.	{	$\frac{7}{4}$	Seven beats, each represented by a quarter note or its equivalent.
		$\frac{7}{8}$	Seven beats, each represented by an eighth note or its equivalent.

With the foregoing table should be included the double time signatures which seem to be much used by the modern Russian composers, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, etc. The double time signature denotes that the movement is made up of measures in the two kinds of time indicated, without regard to the order in which the changes occur.

Timidaménte, *It.* (tē-mē-da-mān-tě). Fearfully.

Timidézza con, *It.* (tē-mē-dăt-sa con). In a timorous, hesitating style.

Timoróso, *It.* (tē-mō-rō-zō). Fearful, timorous.

Timorosaménte, *It.* (tē-mō-rō-za-mān-tě). Timorously.

Tínto, *con*, *It.* (tēn-tō). Expressive.

Tirade, *Fr.* (tē-răd). A rapid run joining two melody notes.

Tiráta, *It.* (tē-ra-tă). }
Tiré, *Fr.* (tē-ră). } Down-bow.

Todesgesang, *Ger.* (tō-dēs-ghě-sangk). }
Todeslied, *Ger.* (tō-dēs-lēd). } A funeral song.

Todtenlied, *Ger.* (tod-t'n-lēd). Funeral song or anthem.

Ton, *Ger.* (tōn). A tone, mode, key, octave-scale, pitch.

Ton Abstand, *Ger.* (tōn āb-shtänd). Interval.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; a, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

Tonarten verwandschaft, *Ger.* (*tōn-art'n fēr-vānd-shaft*).
Key-relationship.

Ton-bildung, *Ger.* (*tōn-bil-doongk*). Vocal culture; production of tone.

Ton-dichter, *Ger.* (*tōn-dīkh-těr*). Composer.

Ton-dichtung, *Ger.* (*tōn-dīkh-toongk*). Composition.

Ton-fall, *Ger.* (*tōn-fall*). Cadence.

Ton-farbe, *Ger.* (*tōn-fār-bě*). Timbre, quality, tone-color.

Ton-folge, *Ger.* (*tōn-fōl-ghě*). A series or succession of tones.

Ton-führung, *Ger.* (*tōn-fū-roongk*). Melodic progression.

Ton-fuss, *Ger.* (*tōn-foos*). A measure, a rhythm.

Ton-gebung, *Ger.* (*tōn-ghě-boongk*). Intonation, tone production.

Ton-geschlecht, *Ger.* (*tōn-ghě-shlēkht*). Mode.

Ton-hohe, *Ger.* (*tōn-hě-hě*). Pitch.

Ton-kunde, *Ger.* (*tōn-koondě*). Science of music.

Tonkunst, *Ger.* (*tōn-koonst*). Art of music, music.

Ton-lage, *Ger.* (*tōn-là-ghě*). Register, pitch.

Ton-leiter, *Ger.* (*tōn-lī-těr*). A scale.

Ton-malerei, *Ger.* (*tōn mà-lě-rī*). Program-music, imitative music; tone-painting.

Ton-satz, *Ger.* (*tōn-sätz*). Composition, composing

Tonschluss, *Ger.* (*tōn-shloos*). Cadence.

Ton-setzer, *Ger.* (*tōn-set-tsěr*). Composer.

Ton-setzkunst, *Ger.* (*tōn-sěts-koonst*). The art of composition.

Ton-sprache, *Ger.* (*tōn-shprāk-ě*). Tone-speech or language-music.

Ton-stück, *Ger.* (*tōn-shtuk*). A piece of music, composition.

ō, *old*; ǒ, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ů, *but*; ü, (*French*).

Ton-stufe, *Ger.* (*tōn-shloo-fě*). Degree of a scale.

Ton-system, *Ger.* (*tōn-sls-tēm*). Tone system or theory of musical tones.

Ton-umfang, *Ger.* (*tōn-oon-fangk*). Compass.

Ton-unterschied, *Ger.* (*tōn-oon-tě-shēd*). Interval.

Ton-verziehung, *Ger.* (*tōn-fě-r-tsē-hoongk*). *Tempo rubato*.

Ton, *Fr.* (*tōnh*). Tone, pitch, mode, key, scale.

Ton bouché, *Fr.* (*tōnh boo-shā*). A stopped tone, as in horn-playing.

Ton d'église, *Fr.* (*tōnh dā-glēz*). Church-mode.

Ton entier, *Fr.* (*tōnh anh-tē-âr*). Whole tone.

Ton majeur, *Fr.* (*tōnh ma-zhūr*). Major key.

Ton mineur, *Fr.* (*tōnh mǝ-nūr*). Minor key.

Ton ouvert, *Fr.* (*tōnh oo-vâr*). An open or natural tone, as on a horn or trumpet.

Ton relatif, *Fr.* (*tōnh rēl-a-těf*). Related key.

Tonic.

Tonica, *It.* (*tō-nē-ka*).

Tonika, *Ger.* (*tō-nē-kā*).

Tonique, *Fr.* (*tō-nēk*)

} The keynote of a scale.

Tonic chord. The triad having for its root the keynote.

Tonisch, *Ger.* (*tōn-ışh*). Tonic.

Tóno, *It.* (*tō-nō*). Key, tone.

Tonos, *Gk.* (*tō-nōs*).

Tonus, *Lat.* (*tō-nūs*).

} A tone, a mode.

Tostaménte, *It.* (*tōs-tā-mān-tě*). Quick and bold.

Tostissimo, *It.* (*tōs-tēs-sē-mō*). With great rapidity.

Tósto, *It.* (*tōs-tō*). Rapid.

Toujours, *Fr.* (*too-zhoor*). Same as *sempre*.

Tradólce, *It.* (*tra-dōl-chě*). Very soft, sweet.

Tradótto, *It.* (*trā-dōt-tō*). Transposed, arranged.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

Tragen der Stimme, *Ger.* (*trä-g'n dër štîm-mě*). Carry the part or voice; equivalent to Portamento.

Trainé, *Fr.* (*trā-nā*). Bound, slurred.

Trait, *Fr.* (*trā*). A phrase, passage; vocal or instrumental run.

Trait de chant, *Fr.* (*trā düh shanh*). Melodic phrase.

Trait d'harmonie, *Fr.* (*trā d'ar mō-nē*). A chord passage.

Traité, *Fr.* (*trā-tā*). Treatise.

Trällern, *Ger.* (*träl-lörn*). To trill.

Tranquillaménte, *It.* (*tran-quēl-lá-mān-tě*). Tranquilly.

Tranquille, *Fr.* (*trān-kēye*). Tranquil.

Tranquillizza, *It.* (*tran-quēl-lāz-sà*). { Tranquillity.

Tranquillita, *It.* (*trān-quēl-lē-ta*). }

Tranquillo, *It.* (*trān-quēl-lō*). Tranquil.

Transcrit, *Fr.* (*trans-krē*). Transcribed.

Transcription. The adaptation or arrangement of a composition for some voice or instrument for which it was not intended.

Transponiren, *Ger.* (*trans-pō-nē-rěn*). To transpose.

Transpose. To change the pitch of a composition and thereby place it in another key.

Trascinando, *It.* (*trā-shē-nan-dō*). See Strascinando.

Transportato, *It.* (*trāns-pōr-ta-tō*). Transposed.

Trattenúto, *It.* (*trat-tě-noo-tō*). Retarding the tempo.

Trauermarsch, *Ger.* (*trōw-ēr-mārsh*). A funeral march.

Traurig, *Ger.* (*trōw-rīg*). Melancholy, sad.

Tre, *It.* (*trā*). Three.

Tre corde, *It.* (*trā kōr-dě*). Three-strings. A term used in pianoforte music denoting that the soft pedal is not to be continued.

ō, old ; ö, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; u, (*French*).

Treble. Soprano.

Treble-clef. The G clef,



Treibend, *Ger.* (*trē-bënd*). Hastening, urging, *accelerando*, *stringendo*.

Tremándo, *It.* (*trā-màn-dō*). With a tremolo effect.

Tremblant, *Fr.* (*trāñ-blāñ*). Tremulant.

Tremblement, *Fr.* (*trāñ-bl-manñ*). Tremolo, trill.

Tremolándo, *It.* (*trā-mō-lān-dō*). With a tremolo effect.

Trémolo, *It.* (*trā-mō-lō*). A tone or tones rendered in such a way as to produce a quivering or fluttering effect.

Tremoloso, *It.* (*trā-mō-lō-zō*). With a tremulous effect.

Tremulieren, *Ger.* (*trā-moo-lē-rēn*). To execute a tremolo or trill.

Très, *Fr.* (*trā*). Very.

Triad. A chord of three tones having a root, third, and fifth.

Trias, *Lat.* (*trē-ās*). Triad.

Trill. An embellishment consisting of a given note rapidly alternating with its major or minor second.

Trillo, *It.* (*trēl-lō*). Trill.

Trinklied, *Ger.* (*trīñ-k-lēd*). Drinking-song.

Trio. A composition for three parts, voices, or instruments.

Triole, *Ger.* (*trē-ō-lē*). }
 Triolet, *Fr.* (*trē-ō-lā*). } Triplet.

Triomphale, *Fr.* (*trē-ōñ-fāl*). Triumphal.

Triomphant, *Fr.* (*trē-ōñ-fānt*). Triumphant.

Trionfale, *It.* (*trē-ōñ-fa-lē*). Triumphal.

Trionfante, *It.* (*trē-ōñ-fān-tē*). Triumphant.

Tripla, *It.* (*trē-plā*). A triplet.

Triple-croche, *Fr.* (*trē-p'l-krō-shē*). A 32d-note.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; ä, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *U*;

Triplet. A group of three notes of the same time value to be performed in the time of two of the same kind and in the regular rhythm

Tristézza, It. (*trīs-tāt-sa*). Melancholy, sadness.

Tritone. An augmented fourth, the interval of three whole tones.



Trois, Fr. (*trwa*). Three.

Tróppo, It. (*trōp-pō*). Too, too much.

Trüb, Ger. (*trub*). }

Trübe, Ger. (*trub-ě*). } Sad, gloomy.

Tucket. A flourish of trumpets.


Tumultuóso, It. (*too-mool-too-ō-zō*). Agitated, impetuous.

Tune. Melody, air.

Tuóno, It. (*tūō-nō*). A tone; a mode.

Túrca, It. (*toor-kā*). }

Túrco, It. (*toor-kō*). } Turkish.

Turn. The sign .

Written.

Played.



Tusch, Ger. (*toosh*). A flourish given by the wind-instruments of an orchestra to denote welcome or applause.

A flourish of trumpets accompanied by a roll of drums, the flourish performed three times.

Tútta, It. (*toot-tä*). }

Tútti, It. (*toot-tē*). } Whole, all.

Tútto, It. (*toot-tō*). }

Tútto arco, It. (*toot-tō ār-kō*). Whole bow.

Über, Ger. (*ü-běr*). Over, above.

ō, *old*; ō, *odd*; ô, *done*; oo, *moon*; ū, *lute*; ũ, *but*; ü, (*French*).

- Übergang**, *Ger.* (*u-běr-gangk*). Modulation, transition.
Überleitung, *Ger.* (*u-běr-lī-toongk*). Transitional passage.
Übermässig, *Ger.* (*ü-běr-mās-sīg*). Augmented (intervals).
Übung, *Ger.* (*ü-boongk*). Practice; exercise.
Übungen, *Ger.* (*u-boon-ghěn*). Exercises.
Uguale, *It.* (*oo-gwa-lě*). Equal, even, like.
Ugualità, *It.* (*oo-gwa-lē-tà*). Equality.
Ugualmente, *It.* (*oo-gwal-mān-tě*). Evenly, alike.
Umfang, *Ger.* (*oom-fangk*). Compass.
Umkehrung, *Ger.* (*oom-kā-roongk*). Inversion.
Umore, *It.* (*oo-mō-rě*). Humor.
Un, *Fr.* (*ănĥ*). }
Une, *Fr.* (*ün*). } A, or an.
Un peu plus lent, *Fr.* (*ănĥ puh plu lanĥ*). A little slower.
Un, *It.* (*oon*). }
Una, *It.* (*oo-na*). } A, or an.
Uno, *It.* (*oo-nō*). }
Una corda, *It.* (*oo-nā kōr-da*). A term used in pianoforte music indicating that the soft pedal is to be used.
Una volta, *It.* (*oo-nā vōl-tă*). Once.
Und, *Ger.* (*oondt*). And.
Undecuplet. A group of eleven notes of the same time-value to be rendered in the time of six or eight of the same kind in the regular rhythm.
Under-song. Burden, refrain.
Undulazione, *It.* (*oon-doo-lă-tsē-ō-ně*). The vibrato effect on bow-instruments.
Unendlich, *Ger.* (*oon-ěnd-līkh*). Infinite.
Ungarisch, *Ger.* (*oon-ga-rīsh*). Hungarian.
Ungebuldig, *Ger.* (*oon-ghě-dool-dīg*). Impatient.
Ungerade Takt, *Ger.* (*oon-ghě-ra-dě takt*). Triple time.
ā, ale ; **ă, add** ; **â, care** ; **a, arm** ; **ē, eve** ; **ě, end** ; **ī, ice** ; **ï, ill** ;

Ungestum, *Ger.* (*oon-ghě-shtoom*). Impetuous, stormy.

Ungleich, *Ger.* (*oon-glĭkh*). Unequal.

Unharmonisch, *Ger.* (*oon-här-mō-nĭsh*). Inharmonic.

Unison. Two or more tones of the same pitch. The term is sometimes used in place of the word prime.

Unison passage. A term given to certain passages in vocal or instrumental compositions where several voices or instruments render the same part in unison or an octave and sometimes two or three octaves apart.

Unitaménte, *It.* (*oo-nē-tā-mān-tě*). Unitedly, jointly.

Unita, *It.* (*oo-nē-ta*). }
Unito, *It.* (*oo-nē-tō*). } Joined, united.

Univóco, *It.* (*oo-nē-vō-kō*). One sound or voice.

Uno, *It.* (*oo-nō*). One. See **Un**.

Uno a uno, *It.* (*oo-nō ā oo-nō*). One by one.

Un peu, *Fr.* (*ănĥ pŭh*). A little.

Unruhig, *Ger.* (*oon-roo-hĭg*). Restless.

Unter-dominant, *Ger.* (*oon-těr-dōm-ĭ-nānt*). Subdominant.

Unter halbtón, *Ger.* (*oon-těr halb-tōn*). The leading note.

Unter-leitton, *Ger.* (*oon-těr-lĭt-tōn*). Dominant seventh.

Unter-mediante, *Ger.* (*oon-těr-mā-dē-an-tě*). Submediant.

Unter-stimme, *Ger.* (*oon-těr-shtĭm-mě*). Under part.

Ut, *Fr.* (*oot*). The note C.

Ut, *Lat.* (*ūt*). Like, as, just as.

Ut supra, *Lat.* (*ūt sŭ-prā*). As above.

Va, *It.* (*va*). Continue.

Va crescendo, *It.* (*vā krě-shān-dō*). Continue the crescendo.

Vacillando, *It.* (*vat-chē-lān-dō*). A term denoting that the passage so marked is to be rendered in a vacillating, hesitating style.

ō, *old* ; ȝ, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; ü, (*French*)

Vágo, *It.* (*vā-gō*). Dreamy, vague.

Valeur, *Fr.* (*vá-lŭr*).

Valor, *Lat.* (*vál-ŏr*). } Value (time-value).

Valóre, *It.* (*vā-lō-rě*). }

Variante, *It.* (*vā-rě-ān-tě*) and *Fr.* (*va-rě-ānt*). A variant.

See Ossia.

Variáto, *It.* (*vā-rě-a-tō*). } Varied.

Varié, *Fr.* (*vā-rě-ā*). }

Veeménte, *It.* (*vā-mān-tě*). Passionate, vehement.

Velóce, *It.* (*vě-lō-chě*). Swift, rapid.

Veloceménte, *It.* (*vě-lō-chě-mān-tě*). Swiftly.

Velocíssimo, *It.* (*vě-lō-chěs-sē-mō*). Very swift.

Velocítà, *It.* (*vě-lō-chě-ta*). } Swiftness.

Vélocité, *Fr.* (*vā-lō-sē-tā*). }

Venústo, *It.* (*vě-noos-tō*). Elegant, graceful

Veränderungen, *Ger.* (*fě-rān-dě-roong-ěn*). Variations.

Verbindung, *Ger.* (*fě-rbŭn-doongk*). Tying, binding; combination.

Verdeckt, *Ger.* (*fě-rdĕkt*). Covered, concealed.

Verddoppelt, *Ger.* (*fě-rdŏp-p'lt*). Doubled.

Verdoppélung, *Ger.* (*fě-rdŏp-pěł-loongk*). Doubling.

Vergellen, *Ger.* (*fě-rghĕł-l'n*). To diminish gradually.

Vergnügt, *Ger.* (*fě-rgnügt*). Cheerful.

Verhallen, *Ger.* (*fě-rhal-l'n*). To die away.

Verhallend, *Ger.* (*fě-rhāl-lĕnd*). } Dying away.

Verlōschend, *Ger.* (*fě-rłb-shĕnd*). }

Vermindert, *Ger.* (*fě-rmŭn-dĕrt*). Diminished.

Verschwindend, *Ger.* (*fě-rshvin-dĕnd*). Vanishing, dying away.

Versetzen, *Ger.* (*fě-rsĕt-tsĕn*). To transpose.

Versetzung, *Ger.* (*fě-rsĕt-tsoongk*). Transposition.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; à, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĭ, *ill*;

- Verte**, *Lat.* (*věr-tě*). Turn over. See *Volti*.
- Verve**, *Fr.* (*vârv*). Energy, spirit.
- Verwandt**, *Ger.* (*fěř-vandt*). Related.
- Verwandte tonarten**, *Ger.* (*fěř-vandt tōn-ār-tě*). Related keys.
- Verweilend**, *Ger.* (*fěř-vī-lěnd*). Delaying, *ritenuto*.
- Verziert**, *Ger.* (*fěř-tsěrt*). Ornamented.
- Verzierung**, *Ger.* (*fěř-tsě-roongk*). Ornament, grace, embellishment.
- Verzögerung**, *Ger.* (*fěř-tsō-ghě-roongk*). Retardation.
- Vezzoso**, *It.* (*vāt-tsō-zō*). Elegant, graceful.
- Vezzosamente**, *It.* (*vāt-tsō-zā-măn-tě*). Gracefully.
- Vibrante**, *It.* (*vě-bran-tě*). } With a vibrating quality of
Vibrate, *Lat.* (*vě-bra-tě*). } tone.
- Vibrato**, *It.* (*vě-bra-tō*). A wavering effect produced by the voice; also on bow-instruments.
- Vide**, *Fr.* (*věd*). Open.
- Viel**, *Ger.* (*fěl*). Much, great.
- Vier**, *Ger.* (*fēr*). Four.
- Vierhändig**, *Ger.* (*fēr-hăn-dīg*). Four hands.
- Vierklang**, *Ger.* (*fēr-klangk*). Chord of the seventh.
- Vif**, *Fr.* (*věf*). Lively, brisk.
- Vigorosamente**, *It.* (*vě-gō-rō-zā-măn-tě*). With energy, vigor.
- Vigoroso**, *It.* (*vě-go-rō-zo*). Energetic, vigorous.
- Villareccio**, *It.* (*věl-lār-rět-shō*). Rural, rustic.
- Violentamente**, *It.* (*vě-ō-lěn-tā-măn-tě*). Impetuously, violently.
- Violénto**, *It.* (*vě-ō-lăn-tō*). Violent.
- Vista**, *It.* (*věs-ta*). Sight.
- Vistamente**, *It.* (*věs-tā-măn-tě*). Animatedly.
- Visto**, *It.* (*věs-tō*). Lively, animated.
- ō, old ; ō, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ū, lute ; ũ, but ; u, (French).*

Vite, *Fr.* (vēt). Quick.

Viváce, *It.* (vē-và-chě). A tempo mark denoting a degree of speed equalling or exceeding allegro.

Vivacíssimo, *It.* (vē-va-chěs-sē-mō). Very fast.

Vive, *Fr.* (vēv). See *Vif*.

Vivénte, *It.* (vē-vān-tě). Animated, lively.

Vívido, *It.* (vē-vē-dō). } Spirited, lively

Vivo, *It.* (vē-vō). }

Vóce, *It.* (vō-chě). Part, voice.

Voilée, *Fr.* (vwá-lā). Veiled.

Voix, *Fr.* (vwá). Part, voice.

Vokal, *Ger.* (fō-kál). Vocal.

Volánte, *It.* (vō-lan-tě). Swift, light.

Voláta, *It.* (vō-lā-ta). }

Voláte, *Ger.* (vō-la-tě). } A short vocal trill or run.

Volatíne, *It.* (vō-la-tē-ně). } A light, rapid series of notes.

Volkslied, *Ger.* (fōlks-lēd). Folk-song.

Voll, *Ger.* (fōll). Full.

Vólta, *It.* (vōl-tà). A turn or time (ending), as *prima volta*, first time; *secondo volta*, second time.

Vólti, *It.* (vōl-tě). Turn over.

Vólti súbito, *It.* (vōl-tě soa-bě-tō). Turn over at once.

Volubilménte, *It.* (vō-loo-bēl-mān-tě). Fluently.

Voluntary. A title given to the various organ pieces used to open a church service.

Vom, *Ger.* (fōm). From the.

Vorder satz, *Ger.* (fōr-děr sātš). First subject or theme.

Vorgeiger, *Ger.* (fōr-ghē-ghě). Leader, first violin.

Vorhalt, *Ger.* (fōr-hált). Suspension.

Vorhaltslösung, *Ger.* (fōr-halts-lōs-soongk). Resolution of a suspension.

ā, *ale*; ă, *add*; â, *care*; ä, *arm*; ē, *eve*; ě, *end*; ĭ, *ice*; ĩ, *ill*;

- Vorher**, *Ger.* (*för-hër*). Before, previous.
Vorig, *Ger.* (*för-ig*). Preceding, previous.
Voriges Zeitmass, *Ger.* (*för-ig's tsüt-mass*). Tempo, primo.
Vorschlag, *Ger.* (*för-shlag*). A general term for the various kinds of accented appoggiatura.
Vorsetzzeichen, *Ger.* (*för-sëts-tsikh'n*). Chromatic sign.
Vorspiel, *Ger.* (*för-shpël*). Overture, prelude, introduction.
Vortrag, *Ger.* (*för-trag*). Style, interpretation.
Vox, *Lat.* (*vöx*) Voice.
Vue, *Fr.* (*vu*). Sight.
Vuóta, *It.* (*voo-o-tä*). }
Vuoto, *It.* (*voo-o-tö*). } Open.

- Wankend**, *Ger.* (*vän-kënd*). Hesitating, wavering
Wärme, *Ger.* (*vär-më*). Warmth (feeling).
Webmuth, *Ger.* (*vāb-moot*). Sadness, melancholy.
Webmüthig, *Ger.* (*vāb-müt-tig*). Sad.
Weich, *Ger.* (*vikh*). Tender, soft, minor.
Weinend, *Ger.* (*vī-nënd*). Weeping.
Weit, *Ger.* (*vīt*). Broad.
Weltliche lieder, *Ger.* (*vēlt-līkh-ě lē-dër*) Secular songs.
Wenig, *Ger.* (*vā-nīg*). Little.
Wie, *Ger.* (*vē*). As
Wie oben, *Ger.* (*vē ō-bën*). As.
Wie vorher, *Ger.* (*vē för-hër*). As at first, as before.
Wie aus der Ferne, *Ger.* (*vē ows dër fër-ně*). As from a distance (echo).
Wieder, *Ger.* (*vē-dër*). Again. [tion.
Wiedergabe, *Ger.* (*vē-dër-gä-bë*). Performance, interpreta
Wiederholung, *Ger.* (*vē-dër-hō-loongk*). Repetition.
Weiderzeichen, *Ger.* (*vē-dër-tsikh'n*). Repeat.
ô, old ; ô, odd ; ô, done ; oo, moon ; ü, lute ; ü, but ; u. (French).

- Wiegenlied**, *Ger.* (*vē-gēn-lēd*). Cradle-song.
Wind-band. The wind instruments of an orchestra.
Wood-wind. The orchestral wind instruments that are made of wood, as the flute, oboe, clarinet, etc.
Wortklang, *Ger.* (*vōrt-klāng*). Accent ; tone.
Wuchtig, *Ger.* (*vukk-tīg*). Weighty ; with strong emphasis
Wunderlich, *Ger.* (*voon-d'r-līkh*). Odd, capricious.
Würde, *Ger.* (*vür-dē*). Dignity.
Wüthend, *Ger.* (*vut-ënd*). Frantic, furious.

- Zart**, *Ger.* (*tsärt*). Delicate, tender.
Zärtlich, *Ger.* (*tsärt-līkh*). Tenderly.
Zeffiróso, *It.* (*tsēf-fē-rō-zō*). Zephyr-like.
Zeichen, *Ger.* (*tsē-kh'n*). A sign.
Zeit, *Ger.* (*tsīt*). Time. Also the same as taktteil.
Zeitmass, *Ger.* (*tsīt-mäss*). Tempo.
Zeitwerth, *Ger.* (*tsīt-vât*). Time-value.
Zelosaménte, *It.* (*tsā-lō-zā-mān-tē*). Enthusiastically.
Zelóso, *It.* (*tsā-lō-zō*). Enthusiastic, ardent.
Ziemlich, *It.* (*tsēm-līkh*). Rather, somewhat.
Zierlich, *Ger.* (*tsēr-līkh*). Elegant, graceful, delicate.
Zigeunerartig, *Ger.* (*tsē-goyn-ār-tīg*). Gypsy-like.
Zinfónia, *It.* (*tsēn-fō-nē-a*). A symphony.
Zingarésca, *It.* (*tsēn-gā-rās-ka*). A Gypsy song or dance.
Zingarésca, *It.* (*tsēn-gā-rās-kā*) } Gypsy-like.
Zingarésco, *It.* (*tsēn-gā-rās-kō*) }
Zitternd, *Ger.* (*tsīt-tērn'd*). Tremulous, trembling.
Zittino, *It.* (*tsēt-tē-nō*). Silence.
Zögernd, *Ger.* (*tsō-ghērnd*). Retarding, lingering, hesitating.
Zóppa, *It.* (*tsōp-pā*). }
Zóppo, *It.* (*tsōp-pō*). } Halting ; syncopated.

ā, *ale* ; ă, *add* ; â, *care* ; à, *arm* ; ē, *eve* ; ě, *end* ; ĭ, *ice* ; ĩ, *ill* ;

Zunehmend, *Ger.* (tsoo-nă-měnd). Crescendo.

Zurückhalten, *Ger.* (tsoo-ruk-hal-t'n). To retard.

Zurückhaltend, *Ger.* (tsoo-ruk-hal-těnd). Ritardando.

Zurückhaltung, *Ger.* (tsoo-ruk-hal-toongk). Retardation.

Zwei, *Ger.* (tsvī). Two.

Zweihändig, *Ger.* (tsvī-hān-dīg). Two hands.

Zweistimmig, *Ger.* (tsvī-shtīm-mīg). For two parts, or voices.

Zwischen, *Ger.* (tsvīsh-ěn). Intermediate, between.

Zwischenspiel, *Ger.* (tsvīsh-ěn-shpēl). Interlude, intermezzo.

Zwischen-stille, *Ger.* (tsvīsh-ěn-shīl-lě). A pause.

ō, *old* ; ō, *odd* ; ô, *done* ; oo, *moon* ; ū, *lute* ; ŭ, *but* ; ü, (*French*).

ABBREVIATIONS

A. Alto.

Accel. }
Accel^o. } Accelerando.

Acc. }
Accom. } Accompaniment.
Accomp. }

Accres. Accrescendo.

Adg^o. or Ad^o. Adagio.

Ad lib. Ad libitum.

Affett. Affettuoso.

Affrett. Affrettando

Ag^o. or Agit^o. Agitato.

Allo. Allegro

Allgt^o. }
Alltt^o. } Allegretto.

All'ott. }
All'8va. } All'ottava.

Al seg. Al segno.

And^{no}. Andantino.

And^{te}. Andante.

Anim^o. Animato.

Arc. Coll'arco, or Arcato.

Ard. Ardito

Arp^o. Arpeggio.

A t. }
A tem. } A tempo.
A temp. }

Aug. } Augmented,
 Augⁿ. } By augmentation

B. Basso, bass.

Bar. Baritone.

B. C. Basso continuo.

B. G. Basso generale, or Bassus generalis.

Bl. Blasinstrumente.

Br. Bratschen.

Brill. Brillante.

C. $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

~~C.~~ Alla Breve time ; also Semi Breve or double time.

C. a. Coll'arco.

Cad. Cadenza.

Cal. Calando.

Calm. Calmato.

Cant. Canto.

Cantab. Cantabile.

C. b. Contrabasso.

C. B. Col basso.

Cb. Contrabässe.

C. D. Colla destra.

'Cello. Violoncello.

Cemb. Cembalo.

C. F. Canto fermo.

Ch. Choir, choir-organ.

Chal. Chalumeau.

Chor. Chorus.

C. I^o. Canto primo.

C. L. Col legno

Clar. Clarinet.

Clar^o. Clarino.

- Clartto.** Clarinetto.
Co. Come.
Col c. Col canto.
Coll'ott. }
C. 8va. } Coll' ottava.
Com. Comodo.
Con espr. Con espressione.
Cor. Cornet or Corno.
Co. So. Come sopra.
C. P. Colla parte.
Cres. }
Cresc. } Crescendo.
C. S. Colla sinistra; also come sopra.
Cto. Concerto.
C. voc. Colla voce.

Dal. S. Dal segno.
D. C. Da capo.
Decresc. Decrescendo.
Delic. Delicatamente.
Dest. Destra.
Diap. Diapason, or Diapasons.
Dim. Diminuendo, diminution.
Div. Divisi.
Dol. Dolce.
Dolcis. Dolcissimo.
Dopp. Ped. Doppio pedale.

Energ. Energicamente.
Espr., or Espress. Espressivo.
Exp., or Expr. Orgue expressif.

f. or for. Forte.
Fag. Fagotto.

Falset. Falsetto.

ff. or fif. Fortissimo.

Fl. Flauto.

Flag. Flageolet.

F. O. }
F. Org. } Full organ.

fp. Forte piano.

Fz. or Forz. Forzando.

Ged. Gedampft.

G. O. } Great organ

G. Org. } Grand orgue.

Grand. Grandioso.

Graz. Grazioso.

Gt. Great organ

Hauptw. Hauptwerk (Great organ).

Haut Hautboy.

H. C. Haute-contre (high tenor).

Hlzbl. or Hzbbl. Holzblase.

Hptw. or H. W. Hauptwerk.

Hr. or Hrn. Horner.

Incalz. Incalzando.

Intro. Introduction.

Inv. Inversion.

K. F. Kleine Flöte

Leg. Legato.

Legg. Leggero, Leggiero.

L. H. Left hand, linke hand.

Lo. Loco.

- Luo. Luogo.
 Lusing. Lusingando.
- Maest^o. Maestoso.
 Magg. Maggiore.
 Man. Manual.
 Manc. Mancando.
 Marc. Marcato.
 M. D. Mano destra, or main droite.
 Men. Meno
 Met. Metronome.
 Mez. Mezzo.
 Mf. Mezzo forte.
 Mfz. Mezzo forzando.
 M. G. Main gauche.
 M. M. Maelzel's metronome.
 Mod., Modt^o. Moderato.
 Mor. Morendo.
 Mp. Mezzo piano.
 M. S. Manuscript, Manosinistra.
 M. V. Mezza voce.
- Ob. Oboe
 Obbl. Obbligato.
 Oberst. Oberstimme.
 Oberw. or Obw. Oberwerk.
 Oh. Ped. Ohne Pedal.
 O. M. Obermanual.
 Op. Opus
 Opp. Oppure.
 Orch. Orchester, orchestra.
 Org. Organ.
 Ott, Ova, 8a or 8va. Ottava.

O. W. Oberwerk.

Ped. Pedal.

Perd. Perendosi

pf. più forte.

P. F. }
Pfte. } Pianoforte.

Piang. Piangendo.

Pianiss. Pianissimo.

Pizz. Pizzicato.

pmo., pp., ppp., pppp. Pianissimo.

Prin. Principal

Raddol. Raddolcendo.

Rall. Rallentando

Recit. Recitative.

ri., rfz., rinf., rin fz. Rinforzando.

R. H. Right hand, rechte hand.

Rilas. Rilasciando.

Rip. Ripieno

Risol. Risoluto.

Ritard. Ritardando.

Rit., Riten. Ritenuto.

Salic. Salicional.

Scherz. Scherzando.

Seg. Segue.

Sem. or Semp. Sempre.

Sf., sfz., sf. Sforzando.

Sim. Simile.

Sn. Sinister

Sinf. Sinfonia.

S. int. Senza interruzione.

- Slent.** Slentando.
Smorz. Smorzando.
Sos., Sost. Sostenuto.
Sp. Spitze.
S. P. Senza pedale.
Spir. Spirituoso.
S. S. or Sord. Senza sordini.
S. T. Senza tempo.
Stacc. Staccato.
St. D. or St. Diap. Stopped diapason.
Stent. Stentando.
Str. } String instruments.
 } Streichinstrumente.
String. Stringuendo.
Sw. Swell-organ.
Sym. Symphony.

T. C. Tre corde.
Temp. Tempo.
Tempo I. mpo primo.
Ten. Tenuto.
Timp. } Timpani.
Tp. }
T. P. Tempo primo.
Tr. Trill, trumpet.
Tratt. Trattenuto.
Trem. Tremolando, Tremulant.
Tromb, Trombe. Tromboni.
Tromp. Trompete.
T. S. Tasto solo.

U. C. Una corda.
Unis. Unisono.

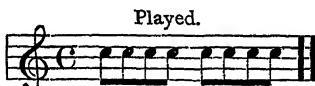
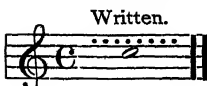
- Va.** Viola.
Var. Variation.
Vc., Vello, Vilo. Violoncello
Viol., Vl., Vno. Violino.
Viv. Vivace.
V. S. Volti Subito.
Vv., Vin. Violini.

ABBREVIATIONS BY NUMBERS AND WORDS.

- A 2* Both instruments rendering the same part in unison.
1^o First voice or instrument.
11^o. Second voice or instrument.
1^{ma} Prima.
1^{mo} Primo.
11^{da} C. Seconda Corda.
111^{sa} C. Terza Corda.
1V^{ta} C Quarta Corda.
4^{to} Quartetto.
5^{to}. Quintetto.
6^{to} Sestetto.
7^{to} Septetto.


SIGNS.


- . Dot. Staccato. No longer used as a sign of sforzato.
 ♯ Staccatissimo. Martellato.
 — Forte tenuto. Marcato.
 Mezzo staccato. Portamento.




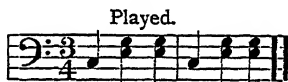
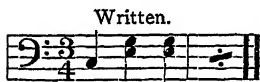
Two or more dots placed above a note, in violin music, indicates the number of notes of equal time-value into which the given note is to be divided.




 Mezzo legato.

 Sign used in vocal music denoting that the notes
or under which the sign is placed are to be sung to one syllable.

 Hold.

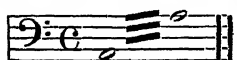
 Repeat the chord or figure (Abbreviation).



, , or  Breve, or Double note; time-value equal to two whole notes.



(Abbreviation.)



(Abbreviation.)

A form of tremolo in which the lower note alternates with the upper note as rapidly as possible, the tremolo having the time-value of one whole note.

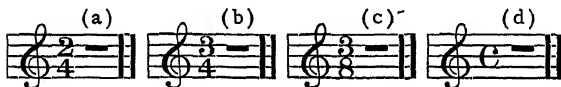


The four notes at (a) are played in the same manner as the chord (b).



(Abbreviation) Direct. Continue the figure.

— Commonly called “whole rest,” which is, however, rather misleading, inasmuch as the sign indicates one of two meanings, — either the whole measure is silent, or a part of the measure equal in time-value to a whole note is silent

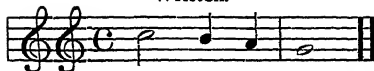


The “whole rest” at (a) (b) (c) and (d) indicates that the whole measure is silent.



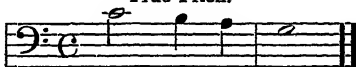
Example (e) is a quotation from the Missa Papæ Marcelli by Palestrina, it is in Alla Breve time. The rest in the first measure has the time-value of a whole note.

Written.

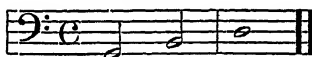


The double G clef, used in some choral works for the tenor part; it denotes that the part is to be sung an octave lower than written.

True Pitch.



Written.



(Abbreviation.)

Con 8va bassa.

Played.



Written.

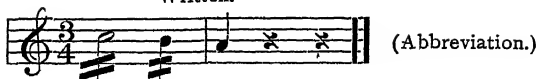


(Abbreviation.)

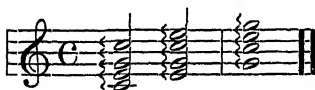
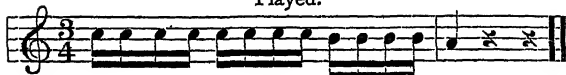
Played.



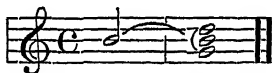
Written.



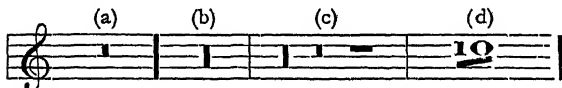
Played.



Broken chords; beginning with the lowest note, the remainder follow in succession as rapidly as possible.



The g and d in the second measure are played like a broken chord; the b is held over from the first measure (Pianoforte music).



(a) Two measures rest; (b) four measures rest; (c) seven measures rest; (d) ten measures rest, or more, according to the number given.

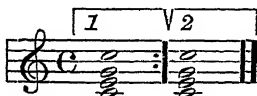


Stopped notes for the horn.

S , S , S , S , S . See Segno.

(a) \sim , (b) \sim , (c) ∞ , (d), tremu (e) \sim , (f) \sim .

(a) Inverted mordent; (b) mordent; (c) turn; (d), (e), (f), trill.



First ending; second ending.

$>$ or $<$ Rinforzando. $\wedge \vee >$ Sforzato.

—|— or Ped. —|— Modern signs for using the damper (loud) pedal of the pianoforte.

—|— Crescendo. —|— Decrescendo.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN SONATAS.

Anhang (*Ger*) Coda. (Abbr Anh)

Durchführungssatz (*Ger*) Development. (Abbr. DS.)

Hauptsatz (*Ger*) Principal theme (Abbr. HS)

Mittelsatz (*Ger.*) Middle theme. (Abbr. MS.)

Rückgang (*Ger*) Returning passage. (Abbr Rg.)

Schluss-satz (*Ger*) Close (Cadence). (Abbr. Schls)

Seitensatz (*Ger*) Secondary theme. (Abbr. SS)

Uebergang (*Ger.*) Transition. (Abbr Ug.)

Zwischenatz (*Ger*) Intermediate theme. (Abbr. Zws)

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